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George Bush campaigning Thursday in Boston, where he attacked Mr. Dukakis's environment record and harbor cleanup efforts.

Bush Vows to Place Greater Emphasis On Environment

By Bill Peterson
Washington Post Service

DETROIT — Vice President George Bush, the Republican nominee for president, has said that if elected he will work to reduce acid rain, speed the cleanup of toxic wastes, strengthen the enforcement of federal pollution regulations and bring a new "conservation ethic" to the White House.

Attempting to separate himself from President Ronald Reagan on environmental issues, Mr. Bush said Wednesday that he would end ocean dumping by 1991, set a goal of "no net loss of wetlands," prevent offshore oil drilling in sensitive areas and call an international conference to discuss global warming and ozone depletion during his first year in office.

"I am an environmentalist," Mr. Bush declared.

He also pledged to expand the National Park System and to appoint "the most qualified individuals in the land" to run the Environmental Protection Agency. Mr. Bush provided no details on where new money would come from to pay for his other proposals.

The speech, delivered before a group of conservationists gathered on the shores of Lake Erie, was Mr. Bush's most comprehensive statement on the environment to date. It put him at odds with Reagan administration policy on a number of issues, including acid rain and toxic-waste cleanup.

Mr. Bush refused to characterize his positions as being tougher than those of the president. "These are George Bush's policies," he told reporters. "This is what I'll do when I'm elected president."

But Russell Train, an adviser to Mr. Bush and a former head of Environmental Protection Agency, was not so cautious. "It's a whole new ball game," he said. "It comes through in the flavor of the speech, and the commitment. It's a refreshing, long overdue change."

In Boston, Governor Michael S. Dukakis, the Democratic presidential nominee, scoffed at Mr. Bush's remarks, accusing the vice president of a "last-minute conversion" to environmental protection after seven years of "inaction" in the Reagan administration. Later, he said Bush provided no details on where new money would come from to pay for his other proposals.

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First Pershing-2 Missiles Leave West Germany
Trucks carrying nine Pershing-2 missiles leaving the U.S. base at Waldheide, near Heilbronn, West Germany, on Thursday. The U.S. military began removing the first of the 108 Pershing-2s under terms of the treaty signed in December between Washington and Moscow to abolish all medium-range missiles. The missiles are to be taken to the United States to be destroyed within three years.

Strikers Heading Walesa

Some Stoppages Go On as Workers Express Bitterness

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — Striking workers at the shipyards in Gdansk and at a military steel mill heeded a call on Thursday by the Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa, and ended the occupations of their enterprises.

But stoppages elsewhere in the country continued as union leaders tried to win workers' support for talks with the government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Several thousand men who had occupied the Lenin Shipyard for 10 days left by the yard's main gate on Thursday afternoon, marching behind a huge cross and singing patriotic songs. Strikes were also ended at three nearby yards.

The state press agency reported that workers also gave up a strike that had crippled operations at the Gdansk port.

In the southeastern city of Stalowa Wola, where the police and workers have been at a tense stand-off during 17 days of strikes at a mill used for military production, strikers left the mill Thursday evening after receiving two phone calls from the Solidarity leader and one from Roman Catholic Church officials in Warsaw.

But even as Mr. Walesa won some support to end the strikes in exchange for talks with the authorities on legalizing Solidarity, several strikes continued, and many workers expressed bitterness.

At the Lenin Shipyard, where Solidarity was founded eight years ago, Mr. Walesa was booed by co-workers as he called for an end to the strike. The strike committee agreed to end the occupation only after a nightlong debate and a narrow vote.

"We have advanced so little," the strike committee chairman, Alojz Szablewski, said at a shipyard meeting. "It is a bitter decision."

Strikes continued Thursday evening at the port and at a bus terminal in the Baltic city of Szczecin, and at the large July Manifesto coal mine in the Silesian town of Jastrzebie, where the wave of protest began Aug. 15. Workers at the mine refused to end their strike on Friday if Mr. Walesa would lead them out, union leaders said.

The continuation of some strikes illustrated the Solidarity leadership's difficulties in entering a "roundtable" of discussions offered by General Jaruzelski. The union has received no guarantees that the talks will lead to its legalization or any other changes, and senior advisers to Mr. Walesa expressed skepticism on Thursday about securing any agreement.

Mr. Walesa conceded to the shipyard workers Thursday that his talks with senior Communist Party officials in Warsaw on Wednesday had been "awful."

"But we cannot achieve anything more at this time," he said. "I assure you this decision is not cowardice but responsibility."

"Poland needs agreement," Mr. Walesa said. "I am seeking agreement and I do not doubt that the

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Dukakis Themes: Prosperity and Family

By Robin Toner
New York Times Service

BOSTON — The campaign of Michael S. Dukakis has announced the opening themes for its fall offensive. They are designed to appeal to the economic anxiety of the middle class, raise doubts about the qualifications and judgment of the Republican ticket and, above all, regain the initiative in what was becoming an electoral debate framed by the Republicans.

Under the slogan "Bringing Prosperity Home," fashioned to apply to the country and the family, the Democratic Party intends to focus on restoring America's competitive edge and easing the

struggle of families to achieve such benchmarks of middle-class life as home ownership and college education. Mr. Dukakis's campaign aides said Wednesday.

Beginning next week, the party organization will run television commercials that emphasize that slogan. Leslie Dach, the campaign's director of communications, said the party's advertising campaign would also argue that average families and the whole country, with its huge budget deficit, cannot afford another four years of the Republicans.

The Dukakis campaign will be running separate ads that emphasize the candidate's record.

Throughout his race for the nomination, Mr. Dukakis concentrated on the claim that he had the managerial ability to create "good jobs at good wages."

The economic message, incorporated into some of his speeches, is recast to carry the Democratic presidential candidate into the fall against a Republican rival who can point to dramatic declines in unemployment and continued economic expansion.

"It is the middle-class agenda," said Susan Estrich, the campaign manager, at a briefing for reporters Wednesday. "It reflects the concern of middle-class America that

what you have right now is not doom and gloom but it is two people, both working, in millions of families, to make what one person made 20 years ago."

Polling and interviews with voters show "a sense in this country among middle-class working families of being squeezed," Ms. Estrich said. "Do you have the money to send your kids to college? Twelve thousand dollars a year, are you kidding? Could you afford to buy a house if you don't already have one?"

The second major theme in the weeks to come, Ms. Estrich said, will be leadership.

"We look forward to the fall campaign as an opportunity to contrast the record of accomplishment of our ticket, of Mike Dukakis and Lloyd Bentsen, with the record of accomplishment or lack thereof, on the Republican side," she said.

Two weeks from now, the campaign is tentatively scheduled to begin running its own television commercials on Mr. Dukakis's record, officials said, and correct what Ms. Estrich described as "misinformation."

With that, Ms. Estrich appeared to acknowledge the success of Vice President George Bush's campaign in defining Mr. Dukakis as a Massachusetts liberal who is untested and ill-suited for the White House.

Indeed, the Republican offensive has left the Dukakis campaign

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World Stocks Decline Sharply

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — A sharp loss on the Tokyo Stock Exchange and fears of rising interest rates on Thursday sent share prices lower around the world.

Japanese stock prices fell as the yen tumbled against the dollar in Tokyo. The drop in the currency convinced the Japanese central bank to let short-term interest rates rise to defend the yen, which finished above its lows and moved down only mildly in other markets. But the Bank of Japan refused to directly support the yen by buying it on foreign-exchange markets or by raising the interest rate it charges on loans to commercial banks, as central banks in the United States and Europe have done. Its 2.5 percent discount rate is the lowest in the world.

The dollar traded as high as 136.80 yen in Tokyo on Thursday, its highest level against the Japanese currency since mid-November, before closing at 136.70 yen, a gain of 1.73 for the day.

But the dollar slipped in later trading. It was quoted at 136.325 at the close in New York, lower than the 136.50 level at the end of trading on Wednesday.

The dollar was lower against most other currencies. (Page 15)

The fall of the yen in Tokyo prompted large declines in Japanese stock and bond prices. The Nikkei average of 225 leading stocks fell 431.69 points to 26,924.26, a drop of 1.6 percent. It was the third biggest drop this year, although the average had been down as much as 660 earlier in the session.

Trading remained thin with volume totaling 480 million shares, against the previous day's 414 million shares.

The drop in Tokyo led other stock markets lower. In London, the Financial Times 100-stock index fell 23.1 points to close at 1,730.5. Prices also fell on other major world markets, including Frankfurt, Paris, Hong Kong, Singapore and Sydney. Analysts attributed the drops to fears of rising interest rates and inflation.

Later in New York, the Dow Jones industrial average fell almost 30 points, with the decline attributed to rate fears and the drops in other markets. (Page 10)

Japanese government bond prices were also discouraged by the yen's steep fall, and they closed at their lowest levels of the year. The yield on the bellwether 105 issue, which matures in 1997, rose to 5.49 percent from 5.45 percent as the price fell 0.78 yen to 96.98 yen.

The yen recently has been weak

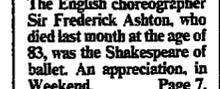
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Klosk

Pinochet Lifts Ban on Exiles

SANTIAGO (Reuters) — President Augusto Pinochet said Thursday that all exiles, including leaders of the Marxist government he toppled in a 1973 coup, could return home.

The move, which officials said affected about 500 Pinochet opponents, came five weeks before General Pinochet is to run as the only candidate in a plebiscite that could extend his rule for eight years.



The English choreographer Sir Frederick Ashton, who died last month at the age of 83, was the Shakespeare of ballet. An appreciation, in Weekend, Page 7.

General News

The UN leader appointed a special mediator in the Gulf War peace talks. Page 2.

Business/Finance

Cocoa prices plunged to their lowest levels in more than 12 years. Page 11.

Down	The Dollar in New York
29.34	DM 1.673
	Pound 1.669
	Yen 136.325
	FF 6.397

Guerrilla Attack Hits Kabul Airport, Destroying Soviet Munitions Dump

By Richard M. Weintraub
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — Rockets fired by anti-government guerrillas hit a Soviet Air Force ammunition dump at the Kabul airport Thursday, destroying huge quantities of munitions and several planes, according to reports from the Afghan capital.

Diplomats in Pakistan who had received reports from the Afghan capital said there were a large number of explosions at the airport and that Kabul was "a mess."

The attack came only hours after warplanes attacking from Afghanistan made their deepest penetration yet inside Pakistani territory, bombing a village more than 40 miles (65 kilometers) from the border between the two countries.

Although there was apparently no direct connection between the two attacks, they underscored an increasing level of tension among all the parties to the decade-long Afghan conflict.

Pakistan, Afghanistan, the Soviet Union and the United States all have charged the other parties to the conflict with serious violations of the Geneva accords.

The increase in rocket attacks by the rebels, or mujahidin, and the fierce Soviet-Afghan response, both along the border with Pakistan and inside Afghanistan itself, represent an apparent determination by both sides in the conflict to put on maximum pressure as the

Soviet withdrawal reaches the halfway point.

All Soviet troops must be out of Afghanistan by Feb. 15 under the Geneva accords, but no more have to be withdrawn until that date. While Soviet officials have said they do not intend to initiate ground attacks, they now appear determined to mount an aggressive defense of their remaining forces and of major Afghan installations using their air and artillery power.

The mujahidin, for their part, appear equally determined to put maximum pressure on the government of Major General Najib, which they believe to be weak and close to cracking. They also may want to show that they have not been cowed by the death of their major patron, President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, who was killed in a plane crash last month.

The explosion at the Kabul airport sent huge plumes of smoke swirling into the afternoon sky, according to a United Press International report. Explosions rocked the mountain-ringed city as ammunition stored at the dump went off.

"Many, many aircraft are gone,"

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GERMANS HOLD IRA SUSPECTS — Police in Bonn on Thursday escorting one of two suspected IRA guerrillas, second from left. The police said the two were carrying weapons when they were arrested after crossing the border from the Netherlands. Page 5.

Danger on the High Seas: Tramp Steamers With Toxic Waste

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — An international investigator warned Thursday that shipping companies were at the mercy of unscrupulous and even criminal brokers in the toxic waste business. He said some ship captains might be tempted to dump poisonous chemicals in the ocean to avoid the risk of being stuck with a cargo that they could not land in any country.

The warning was given as a West German freighter, the Karin B, carrying toxic waste, rode out a storm off the coast of Normandy.

The ship was one of two chartered by Italy in July to remove waste from Nigeria, where it had been clandestinely dumped by unidentified brokers with the connivance of local officials. The Italian government was seeking a country willing to take its 2,100-ton cargo of chemical waste, which originated in Italy.

The international investigator, Eric Ellen, director of the International Maritime Bureau in London, said there was evidence of involvement by organized crime along with many unqualified and unscrupulous operators in the rapidly expanding disposal trade.

"There is no doubt that there are, or can be, many fraudulent people in the waste disposal chain," he said by phone.

The maritime bureau, a subsidiary of the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris, announced Thursday that it has established a telephone "hot line" to gather information about unregulated dumping of hazardous wastes. (The number, in London, is 591-3000.)

Mr. Ellen said shipowners hired to carry cargos that appear to contain dangerous waste could call the service to check the background of the brokers and agents with whom they are dealing and to find out whether the country of destination is likely to accept the cargo.

He said the Karin B, like the garbage barge that traveled for 6,000 miles (9,650 kilometers) in a vain search for a place to unload its cargo of New York state trash last year, was a highly visible reminder of a much larger problem that goes on all the time.

"We've seen several shipping companies take hazardous cargoes on board without being warned how dangerous the cargo is," he said. "When the crunch comes and no port will accept the waste, the shipowner turns to the charterer only to discover that he has gone into liquidation or has disappeared with all the freight payments."

The case of the Karin B was different, he said, because it was legitimately chartered by the Italian government and consequently more visible.

"Our worry is that an irresponsible owner or a frightened crew, trapped in an enormously expensive search for a legitimate disposal site, may simply dump the material at sea."

He said the maritime bureau had reports of a load of waste that "washed overboard in a storm" after being turned away from a port, and of an American shipowner who had to spend \$10 million to get rid of a cargo of chemicals when he found there was no one to receive it at the port of destination. The charterer in that case vanished without paying the freight fees, he said.

"It's a business in which you can get rich very fast provided you have no scruples," said Harvey Yakovitz, an environmental adviser at the Organization for Cooperation and Development in Paris.

"Wherever there is a lot of money to be made for little effort you will attract a lot

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Cambodia Talks: China Upbeat Over Progress

By Daniel Southerland
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — China and the Soviet Union ended Thursday five days of talks on resolving the Cambodia conflict on an unexpectedly positive note, having found what a Chinese spokesman described as some "common ground."

The outcome appeared to leave many questions unresolved, but it also seemed to increase the chances that a Chinese-Soviet summit meeting would take place next year, as many observers predict.

Jin Guizha, a spokesman for China's Foreign Ministry, said at a regular weekly news briefing Thursday that the talks between Chinese and Soviet vice foreign ministers were "beneficial" and "promoted the mutual understanding of the two sides."

Mr. Jin said that four lengthy sessions had focused on the Cambodia issue, and especially on the question of a complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia as soon as possible. In the past, the Soviets had refused to discuss the matter, saying that a troop withdrawal was Vietnam's affair and should be discussed with the Vietnamese, not the Soviets.

The Chinese spokesman described the atmosphere in the talks as "business-like, frank, and pragmatic." The addition of the positive-sounding word "pragmatic" was something new, a Western diplomat said.

During the meetings, Mr. Jin said, both sides stood for a "fair and reasonable settlement" and expressed a willingness to do their best to attain it.

Mr. Jin said the meeting also showed that the two sides had "common ground as well as differences." This appeared to be the first time that a Chinese spokesman has publicly acknowledged that the two sides shared some common ground in their search for a Cambodia settlement.

China has been main supporter and arms supplier of the Khmer Rouge guerrillas in their battle

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Study Finds Heredity Is Factor in Colon and Rectal Cancers

By Harold M. Schmeck
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — An inherited predisposition contributes to more than half of all cases of colon and rectal cancer, a new study has found.

The study indicates that about a third of white Americans have a genetic predisposition to such cancers, but the gene or genes responsible are not known and the exact degree of heightened risk is unknown. The study, of 670 people from 34 Utah families, involved only whites of predominantly northern European ancestry. Whether other racial groups carry the same risk is unknown.

The findings mean that close relatives of patients with colon or rectal cancer should be careful

to follow recommendations for regular checkups for early signs of cancer.

Since the evidence emphasizes that the cancers arise from a combination of genetic and environmental factors, the scientists also said close relatives of these cancer patients should follow low-fat, high-fiber diets.

Colon and rectal cancer is one of the most common forms of malignant disease in humans. In the United States, only lung cancer in men and breast cancer in women cause more cancer deaths.

Dr. Randall W. Burt of the University of Utah Medical Center, an author of the report, said the evidence suggested that people who were at greater risk of developing the cancers should probably

start regular checkups for the cancers at an earlier age than is recommended for the general population.

The main author of the report, Dr. Lisa A. Cannon-Albright of the Utah medical center, said at least 53 percent of colon cancer patients had a hereditary predisposition to the disease.

Scientists previously suspected that hereditary predisposition plays a role in some colon cancers. Last year, scientists in Britain reported strong evidence of a genetic defect that contributes to the development of some colon cancers.

The new study does not point to any identifiable defective gene but it is the first to give evidence of the wide prevalence of the hereditary predisposi-

tion to the cancers. It provides strong evidence of links between the development of cancers and the existence of polyps that often precede the cancers.

The American Cancer Society estimates that about 145,000 new cases of colon and rectal cancer develop in the United States every year, most of them colon cancer, and that 60,000 people die of the diseases.

The society says that about half of patients with colon or rectal cancer can expect to be cured, principally by surgery, but that far more could be saved by more diligent screening.

Two reports in the Friday issue of The New England Journal of Medicine describe the results of research linking the risk of developing the

cancers to hereditary susceptibility and showing how certain much-studied cancer genes, oncogenes, may contribute to the development of the malignancies.

"Our study suggests that an underlying genetic susceptibility is present in the majority of persons" with common colonic adenomatous polyps, benign growths in the intestine that often precede the development of cancer, said a report from University of Utah scientists.

They added that their research supported the idea that both genetic and environmental factors, particularly diet, were at work in causing those cancers. Too much fat and too little fiber in the diet are the factors most blamed for increasing the risk of colon cancer.



Mayor Koch and Mr. Jackson after their meeting in New York, at which they pledged to put aside past disputes and work for the party.

Jackson Aides Cite New Dukakis Rift

By Michael Oreskes
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Aides to Governor Michael S. Dukakis have asked the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson not to campaign in Mr. Dukakis's behalf in several states where their polling indicated he would alienate more voters than he would attract, according to advisers to Mr. Jackson.

Mr. Jackson, however, denied on Thursday that he had been told not to go into certain states. "No, that never has happened," he told a television interviewer.

Mr. Jackson's advisers made their assertions Wednesday, saying that the request illustrated the deterioration in the relationship between Mr. Dukakis and Mr. Jackson since the Democratic convention.

Jackson aides said the request infuriated him and was one of several reasons why he expressed annoyance at Mr. Dukakis, the Dem-

ocratic presidential nominee, in an ABC television interview program Sunday and in an interview with The New York Times.

Campaign aides to Mr. Dukakis said Mr. Jackson was overreacting to what they described as tactical discussions in which they suggested only that there were states in which Mr. Jackson could be "more effective." They denied listing states he should stay away from.

"It was not a session in which he was told he couldn't go places, but a session in which he was told where we would like him to go this fall," said Donna Brazile, who oversees Mr. Dukakis's state and local field operations.

But Jackson aides stood by their contention that he had been specifically asked to avoid campaigning in Mississippi, Alabama, Michigan, New York and Texas. They also said that Georgia and Louisiana had been mentioned as potential trouble spots and then dropped.

They said, however, that with the public denial from the Dukakis camp they assumed there would no longer be an effort to keep him out of those states.

On Thursday, Mr. Jackson said on NBC's "Today" show that he had "no knowledge" of the request to avoid campaigning in the five states. "I would assume there will be a lot of focus between now and Labor Day — the time is getting late — to determine whether there will be targeted states, where priorities will be," he said.

The Dukakis staff said it believed Mr. Jackson might be exaggerating the situation to put pressure on them to grant something else Mr. Jackson wants: the appointment of Richard G. Hatcher, a former mayor of Gary, Indiana, who is black, as a senior policy adviser in the campaign.

Mr. Jackson was also upset that a national voter registration program to which he thought Mr. Du-

kakis had agreed at the Atlanta convention was "not in place" and that Mr. Dukakis did not consult with him before his speech to a civil rights rally in Washington Saturday.

"What was missing in the speech," Mr. Jackson told The New York Times, "was he didn't mention D.C. statehood or set-asides or registration." He expressed a similar complaint on the ABC program.

All along, the Dukakis campaign has sought an arms-length relationship with Mr. Jackson, hoping his supporters will turn out for Mr. Dukakis but concerned that many white voters might be turned off if Mr. Jackson appears too close to the ticket. A certain amount of discord with Mr. Jackson has not been unwelcome in the Dukakis camp.

Koch and Jackson Meet

Mayor Edward I. Koch of New York and Mr. Jackson met Wednesday and, despite signs of strain, said they had pledged to put aside past bitterness in an effort to elect Mr. Dukakis, The New York Times reported from New York.

The differences between the two men became the focus of national attention after the mayor's sharp criticism of Mr. Jackson during the New York presidential primary.

Among other things, Mr. Koch said that Jews and supporters of Israel should not vote for Mr. Jackson and that he was not capable of telling the truth under stress.

On Wednesday, asked if Mr. Koch had apologized, Mr. Jackson said, "Well, I never made a charge which would require it, and I've never stopped being open to communication."

"The April campaign of '88 is behind me," Mr. Jackson said. "Now, I've got next year's campaigns are before me, and we're moving in that spirit."

Mr. Koch said Mr. Jackson's comment was "one that I fully concur in, and I couldn't find an additional sentence that would improve it."

Analysts Clash Over Census Figures That Show a Rise in Black Poverty

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Census Bureau statistics on the income of Americans has become the focus of a policy debate in political circles. The head of an anti-poverty group said Thursday that blacks had not shared equally in gains in the nation's economy, but an official of a conservative group challenged the figures as misleading.

"It seems that this is a very uneven economic recovery," said Robert Greenstein, head of the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, on an NBC television show. "The gains are not being evenly shared. The gap between rich families and poor families is now wider in this country than at any point in the past 40 years."

Poverty among blacks climbed two percentage points to 33.1 percent last year, according to the Census Bureau's annual study of income and poverty, released on Wednesday. That means that there were an estimated 9.68 million poor blacks as of 1987, or 700,000 more than a year earlier.

Mr. Greenstein said, "We do have a great deal of unevenness in our economy and the people at the bottom, many of them, are being left farther behind."

But Stuart Butler of the conservative Heritage Foundation, who joined Mr. Greenstein on the television show, challenged the figures.

If such benefits as food stamps and subsidized housing were counted, he said, "you'll find that the poverty level among blacks is almost half of what the published data suggest."

"Another point that's important to recognize," Mr. Butler said, "is that this so-called expansion of poverty at the lowest end and among blacks is very largely attributed to the breakup of families."

"Among the black community, about half the families are headed by women," he said, "and of course

that means that you have families with one earner or no earners and that heavily pulls down the average for that whole community."

The White House spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, said the increase in black poverty "obviously is disappointing." But he maintained that the Census Bureau report had good news overall, citing rising incomes for most Americans.

Benjamin L. Hooks, head of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said he was not surprised at the findings for blacks.

"We have been saying that this is happening," Mr. Hooks said. "The poverty rate among blacks is sliding upward and family income is sliding down."

On Wednesday, Mr. Greenstein, whose organization studies the effects of government programs on the poor, noted that the figures for black children were especially alarming.

The poverty rate for black children aged 18 and under was 45.6 percent last year, up from 43 percent in 1986, the Census Bureau report showed.

Robert J. Fersh, director of the Food Research and Action Center, a nonprofit organization seeking to alleviate hunger and poverty, said, "These new data confirm that the 1980s have been a terrible decade for the poor in America, despite overall progress in unemployment and the economy."

For Americans overall, the census study said, the poverty rate was down slightly although the actual number of poor people increased. The divergence occurred because the population overall increased faster than the number of poor.

The number of persons in poverty totaled 32.5 million in 1987, slightly higher than the 32.4 million reported for 1986. At the same time the nation's poverty rate was reported at 13.5 percent, down from 13.6 percent a year earlier.

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Secret Meetings Held Between Cuba And U.S.-Backed Angola Guerrillas

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In a surprise move that could facilitate settlement of the Angolan conflict, Cuba has secretly held its first direct talks with U.S.-backed Angolans, according to administration and other sources.

U.S. officials said the "contacts" with the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, known as UNITA, took place last weekend in Abidjan, the capital of Ivory Coast.

They said they did not know whether this meant that President Fidel Castro of Cuba has decided to try to bring about a reconciliation between the Cuban-backed Angolan government and UNITA, which have fought for 13 years.

A knowledgeable African source said the two sides held two days of talks devoted to settlement of the civil war. But the source agreed with U.S. officials that it remains unclear whether Mr. Castro is interested in mediating between the warring factions.

Angola has consistently refused to talk with UNITA about a settlement, which presumably would involve formation of a coalition government. But the Soviet Union, which has provided Angola with \$4 billion in arms, and an increasing number of African leaders have been pressing for such talks.

U.S. officials cited Cuba's decision to meet directly with UNITA officials as a significant development because Mr. Castro has regarded the war as an "internal matter."

It was not immediately known whether Angola was aware of, or had sanctioned, the talks in Abidjan between UNITA, which is led by Jonas Savimbi, and a Cuban delegation led by Cuba's ambassador to the United Nations, Oscar Dominguez-Olivera.

U.S. officials said they hoped the contacts would help to break the current deadlock in talks involving Cuba, Angola and South Africa about the timing of total withdrawal of the 50,000 Cuban troops in Angola.

The timetable is the main issue in the U.S.-mediated negotiations in Geneva, Congo, for a southern Africa pact that would include Cuban withdrawal from Angola and

independence for neighboring South-West Africa, or Namibia, which is administered by South Africa.

The talks were suspended last weekend until early next week to allow the negotiators from South Africa, Cuba and Angola to consult with their governments.

South Africa is reportedly proposing a withdrawal during the course of a year, while Cuba and Angola have reduced their original proposal of four years to three. Press reports from Brazzaville last week said an 18-month compromise was under consideration.

U.S. officials said an accord between the warring sides would allow the Cubans to agree to a short timetable because they no longer would have to worry about abandoning their Angolan allies.

U.S. officials, conceding that they knew relatively little about the Abidjan talks, said they took place in connection with release of two Cuban pilots whose plane was shot down by UNITA rebels in eastern Angola in October. One was Lieutenant Colonel Manuel Rojas Gar-

cia, deputy commander of the Cuban air force in Angola.

In a speech Aug. 22 from his headquarters in southern Angola, Mr. Savimbi announced that, as "a gesture of goodwill," he was releasing Mr. Rojas "unconditionally" but not through South Africa, as has been done with other Cuban prisoners. Instead, he said it would be through a "friendly African country," which he did not name.

South Africa Praised

The U.S. State Department has praised South Africa's withdrawal of troops from Angola as promising to advance peace talks in the region, The Associated Press reported from Washington.



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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Pinochet Merits Defeat

President Augusto Pinochet, Chile's dictator since 1973, now asks voters to extend his term until 1997 by voting "yes" in an October plebiscite. He is given a fair chance of winning, in what many opponents expect to be an honest ballot, despite his regime's record of terrorism and abuse of liberties.

America's Poor Still Wait

The figures on U.S. poverty released Wednesday were not good news. The famous rising tide no longer lifts all boats. The economy continued to do well last year; the poor did not. The unemployment rate was down, real median family and per-capita income both were up—yet the poverty rate remained essentially unchanged at 13.5 percent.

AIDS: Costs and Profits

A year's supply of AZT, the only drug with some efficacy against the AIDS virus, costs a patient \$8,000. A U.S. federal grant to the states is available for those who cannot afford it. But the grant ends in September, leaving uninsured patients with a choice.

Other Comment

In the Teflon Tradition: It should not be long until the press discovers that it may have another Teflon politician on its hands: Republican vice presidential candidate Dan Quayle.

OPINION To Stop the Slaughter, Partition Burundi

By Thomas P. Melady

HARTFORD, Connecticut — Once again, thousands have been murdered in the small Central African country of Burundi. If these mass killings are ever to end, the country must be partitioned—the way Armenians and Turks were separated after the 1917 bloodbath.

Such warfare has occurred periodically for four centuries. Colonial administrators—the Germans from 1885 to 1916, the Belgians from 1917 to 1962—maintained a firm authoritarian hand, and ethnic clashes were immediately squelched before they turned into bloodbaths.

The United Nations could help bring an end to the killing.

ple, but the government primarily is drawn from the Tutsi community, and the army is almost totally composed of Tutsi soldiers. To end the bloodshed, the two communities must be separated. My experience in Burundi leads me to conclude that the predominantly Tutsi area of Gitega should be designated as the Tutsi part of the country and that the rest of Burundi should be assigned to the Hutus.

The United States should recruit European, Asian and African countries to co-sponsor a call for a meeting of the UN Security Council to consider instituting the United Nations to establish a framework of partition and to administer partition. Only external authority—the United Nations—can bring about the necessary arrangements to prevent the two communities from killing one another.

commitment to a universal program of human rights, the United States should be the leader in organizing an effort at the United Nations that will result in its assuming administrative control for the establishment of two geographically separated communities in Burundi.

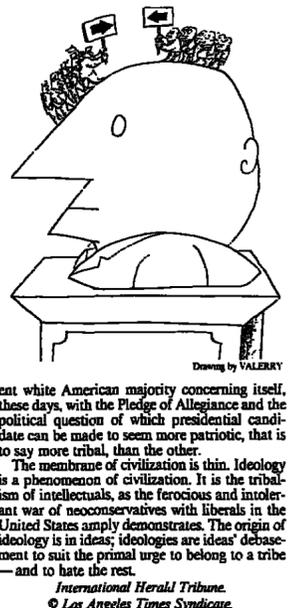
The writer was U.S. ambassador to Burundi from 1969 to 1972. He contributed this to The New York Times.

The Primal Urge to Hate the Other

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Americans and Europeans have spent the last 40 years worrying about ideological conflict, not without reason, but to the neglect of a primordial and enduring cause of war, the communal one. It is called tribalism in Africa, but tribalism is a single manifestation of a force of collective assertion, aggression and defense that also is inspired by race, religion, communal identity—a communal commitment exalted in the advanced nations as patriotism.

the Hutus rebelled in the 1960s and again in the 1970s, provoking repression by the mainly Tutsi army, killing thousands. It is, of course, a struggle for power. But the source of the struggle is that the two people are different, have different origins—and one (the Tutsi people) is tall and caucasoid, while the other is shorter and Negroid. (The Twa, in a classic pattern, have allied themselves with the Tutsis.) This struggle has gone on for 500 years.



International Herald Tribune. © Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

NATO Can Forge Its Way Out of the Burden Debate

By Frederick Bonnart

BRUSSELS — Burden-sharing, a perennial problem for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, has surfaced again. Last month the U.S. Senate passed an amendment to the defense appropriations bill for fiscal 1988-89 warning Europe and Japan that if they failed to shoulder a larger part of the defense burden, the U.S. contribution would be cut.

reducing the American contribution to the defense of Europe. This is a dangerous road. European governments, normally even more dependent than the U.S. government on the whims of the electorate, probably could not find additional funds for defense. Pacifist and neutralist movements would be strengthened in their efforts to find alternative solutions, which, in the long run, would weaken the West. More immediately, the allied position in the forthcoming negotiations on conventional force reductions would be undermined.

efficiency should be initiated. This means reorganizing defenses to enable individual members to reinforce commitments in which they are strong and to abandon others. The consequence would be the renunciation by each of the principle of a complete national ability to own a military capability to cover all roles.

The die is, however, by no means cast. For the moment, the military establishment remains stunned by the loss of the president and his most senior army advisers, not least so because whoever killed them appears to have had inside support. But will it misinterpret the confusion that is bound to accompany preparations for a democratic election? Arms meant for the mujahidin are proliferating in the area and violence is on the rise. The device that destroyed President Zia's plane could have been intended for the mujahidin's use.

Nicaragua: U.S. Policy Is Nearsighted

By David Pezzullo

WASHINGTON — The Sandinista regime has been in power nine years as of July 19, but the United States has yet to find a workable policy on Nicaragua. This says a lot about the level of U.S. policy debate over the last several years. Accusations that House Democrats are soft on communism, and counteraccusations that the Reagan administration's policy is repressive, have too often replaced effective debate.

Human rights and geopolitical concerns in Nicaragua do not call for a U.S. policy built on despair. What is needed is calm and vigilance—a longer view—from which the United States can deal with the real issues and challenges and avoid overreacting to generalized, amorphous threats. Washington should concentrate on cutting off the Sandinistas' arms shipments to Marxist insurgents in the region, on discouraging Soviet military involvement, and on offering Managua the carrot of economic aid.

The writer is editor of NATO's Sixteen Nations, an independent military review published in Brussels. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

In Pakistan, Obstacles to Democracy

By Narendra Singh

VEVEY, Switzerland — After the funeral of General Mohammed Zia-ul-Haq of Pakistan, the nation's acting president listed for reporters the groups that might have been involved in the explosion that downed the general's airplane. The list cited by Ghulam Ishaq Khan made no mention of India. This was a far cry from the almost reflexive condemnations of India that Pakistani officials have issued over the years whenever something went wrong at home.

There are two reasons India wants democracy in Pakistan: It would give a greater voice to younger Pakistanis, less obsessed with India than their elders; and it should lead to a stabler Pakistan, enhancing India's security. It is difficult to foresee what sort of government will emerge in Pakistan even if there is considerable logrolling behind a turn to democracy. The people of India and Pakistan are alike in many ways. Both are emotional, and their emotions need the sort of escape valve that democracy provides. Both have education systems that are essentially those introduced by the British, and which assume that students will grow up to live in a democratic society. And the Pakistanis' obsession with free elections, political parties, and other aspects of democracy, The Pakistanis are more politicized than the people of most Islamic countries. President Zia, who was born in Indian Punjab, felt this in his bones, one reason he pushed hard for the Islamization of Pakistan. But this disciplined, willful, narrow man failed to appreciate the difficulties of altering the disposition of a whole people.

1888: Kingly Gossip: BERLIN — The travels of the Kings of Denmark and Greece to St. Petersburg and back to Berlin again have, of course, started endless gossip of a quarrel between father and son which threatens to break up the cleverly arranged German plan for putting Prince Waldemar of Denmark on the Bulgarian throne. 1913: Aviation Firsts: PARIS — To prove that an airplane, in the hands of a competent pilot, is "unsizeable," M. Pégoud, a French aviator, turned his machine upside down for several hundred yards before flying in. LONDON — The first recorded flight of a regular fleet of British aeroplanes took place yesterday (Sept. 1). Seven biplanes of the second squadron of the Royal Flying Corps left Scotland for Ireland and four of them arrived at Rathbane, Limerick, in the evening. The remaining three biplanes are due at Rathbane today. 1938: Italy Expels Jews: ROME — The Italian Cabinet today issued a decree banishing from Italy, Libya and the Dodecanese Islands all Jews who took up residence there after January 1, 1919. Their Italian nationality is revoked, and they are ordered to leave the country within six months.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1962 KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher JOHN VINOCCO, Executive Editor • WALTER WELLS, News Editor • SAMUEL ABE, KATHERINE KNORR, and CHARLES MITCHELMELO, Deputy Editors • CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor • ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages • JAMES R. CRATE, Business/Financial Editor • RENÉ BONDY, Deputy Publisher • ALAIN LECOUR and RICHARD H. MORGAN, Associate Publishers • FRANCIS DESMAISON, Circulation Director • ROLF D. KRANER, Advertising Sales Director • ROBERT HOWELL, Director, Information Systems International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (11-46) 37-93.00. Telex: 613395; Circulation: 612832; Editorial: 612718; Production: 630698. Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer. Editor: Lee W. Huebner. 5 Convent Road, Singapore 0511. Tel: 235-5928. Managers: Dr. U.K. Rubin, Macmillan, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9LF. Tel: 830-4802. Telex: 263009. Gen. Mgr.: W. Germain; W. Lauerbach, Frankfurt; M. Tel: (069) 736-733. Tlx: 216721. Pres. U.S.: Michael Cooney, 180 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel: (212) 512-3890. Telex: 427175. S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 3202126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337. © 1988, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8022.

OPINION

Bush Is Better as Underdog Than as Aloof Front-Runner

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Before the conventions, it was generally conceded that George Bush was running substantially behind Michael Dukakis. Today, pollsters, pundits, sages and savants opine in unison that Mr. Bush has caught up and pulled ahead. What happened? Didn't Mr. Bush's choice of Senator Dan Quayle as his running mate backfire at the convention, in contrast to the smooth way Mr. Dukakis handled the challenge from the Reverend Jesse Jackson? How could it be — if the Duke made no mistakes, and the vice president blundered — that the less favored candidate won? Set aside the possibility that the consensus was wrong a month ago and is wrong now. The only thing we can be certain about is that the perception of who is ahead has changed. So what caused the shift? If we could predict the consequences of certain personalities acting on given issues, we could hold an election by computer simulation. Happily, we cannot, which is why those of us in the thumbsucking dodge are making esoteric comments out of the egg on our faces. We all have theories to explain the seeming shift in momentum. Try a few: 1. Domination of Attention theory. Although the selection of a controversial running mate was widely interpreted as spoiling the Bush entrance, it effectively wiped Mr. Dukakis off the radar screen: out of sight, out of mind, out of the lead. (This is the Dukakis staff's favorite.) 2. Never Love a Stranger theory. The new man professing centrist views was subject to attack as a secret liberal and closet Carterite. The change came with the Pledge of Allegiance (patriotism-impugning issue): Mr. Bush assailed Mr. Dukakis's veto of a Massachusetts law that would have required teachers to lead their classes in the pledge to the flag. And with the fudgough — regarding Mr. Dukakis's program in Massachusetts under which convicts were released from overcrowded prisons, including one who later committed murder — which more legitimately questioned Mr. Dukakis's stand on punishment. (The Bush staff is pushing this conjecture.) 3. Snooty Elitist Wise-Guy Media Backlash theory. Serves 'em right, the lefty hypocrites, which is explained by its intemperance but heartfelt title. My own suspicion is that the Democratic convention in July came across on television as being dominated by Mr. Jackson and his legions of admirers, while the Republican convention in August was vanilla ice cream on white bread — culturally majoritarian and nonthreatening, but backed by a don't-let-them-take-prosperity-away threat and a weakness-leads-to-war warning. The Democratic orators said, "Trust us, we have families, we salute flags, we're just like you" but the relentless picture on the television was saying, "We're not you at all"; the Republican orators said, "We're the true party of kind and gentle change," but the picture was saying, "We are you and not them." Which brings us to what we can hope is the nadir of the campaign. Mr. Bush has come off the floor with an uncharacteristic smart, seeking the approval of " Reagan Democrats" by flag-waving — making an issue of the Pledge of Allegiance (and inferentially, school prayer) — and slyly suggesting that a concern for civil liberties is un-American. In response, Mr. Dukakis is giving up his arrogant Massachusetts Rose Garden strategy. He is clearly where Mr. Bush was a month ago: on the defensive, needing to come out of hiding to "define himself" — to explain where he stands. (That led Mr. Bush, when he was trailing, to Ted Koppel's interview dungoon.) Both candidates are now wooing the constituency of the mean-spirited. Let's face it, that is a sizable slung of the electorate, but it is probably not the majority of the swing vote. Most independents come down, in the end, more on pocketbook issues than social issues, more on character judgments than a candidate's speed up the greasy flappole. I am more worried about Bush the Front-Runner than Bush the Underdog. When running scared, he is open, available and specific; but when he gets ahead and starts running not to lose, he becomes aloof and imperious. That is what he is doing now in debate planning. As front-runner, he wants only two presidential matchings, and neither one devoted only to foreign affairs lest his opponent match or trump the supposed Bush strong suit. This shows the vice president to be overconfident about his lead and underconfident about his ability. As the wheel keeps turning, the Bush campaign may need those debates. Do not count too much on the Pledge of Allegiance issue, George — never forget the example of Richard Stans. "I led the pigeons to the flag," we kids used to murmur, hands over hearts, "and to the Republic, for Richard Stans." He is still the most saluted man in American history — but does anyone remember what for? The New York Times.

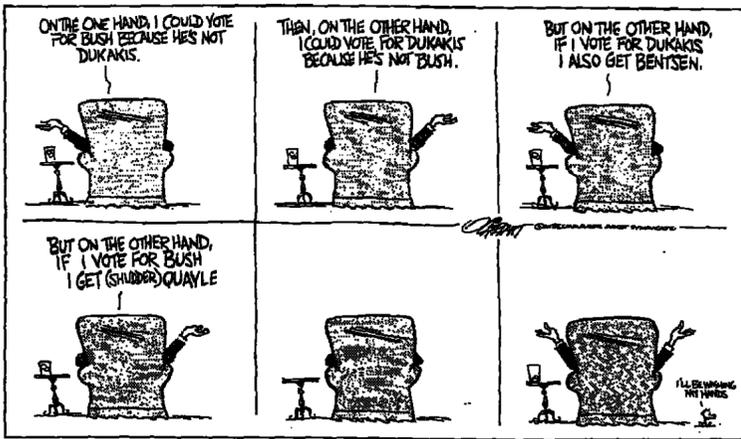
Waiting for the Slow Boat To the Heart of Kalimantan

By Michael Richardson

TENGGARONG, Indonesia — From the jetty of this river trading town, passengers waiting for a ferry look out over a broad expanse of muddy water to the jungle on the opposite bank. Wooden houses stand on stilts at the river's edge. Women wrapped in sarongs wash themselves from platforms built over the water. Children splash about, laughing. Coconut palms and huge trees offer welcome shade. Nearby is a mosque with an onion-shaped dome. Its tin cladding seems to burn with a silver light in the glare of the mid-afternoon sun. These scenes have not changed much since Joseph Conrad sailed the waters around Kalimantan as a ship's officer, calling at river ports and dealing with people who he later recreated in his novels and short stories. (Kalimantan, the southern two-thirds of Borneo Island, now belongs to Indonesia.) In the oppressive heat, the tempo of life is slow, matching the sluggish pace of the river. Even trade conforms to the leisurely rhythm of the tropics. Beneath umbrellas and awnings on the jetty, vendors chat idly as they rearrange their food, cigarettes, soft drinks and toiletries. A woman on her hands and knees sorts peanuts for her next customers. Stalls display green-skinned mandarins, bananas, papayas, coconuts and a small pear-shaped fruit with a brown scaly skin, the salak. The ferry, coming from Samarinda, 40 kilometers (24 miles) downstream on the winding Mahakam River, has just come into sight around the bend. Rivers in Kalimantan are "very important for transport and trade," explains Arief Djaya Laromanda, branch manager for an Indonesian shipping line in Samarinda, "because there aren't many reliable roads going into the interior." The potholed road that runs along the bank of the Mahakam from Samarinda to Tenggarong peters out about 10 kilometers beyond this town. Life here centers on the rivers. Most of the estimated population of six million, mainly Dyaks, Banjarese, Bugis, Javanese and Chinese, live in towns and villages near rivers that coil like giant snakes out of the green heart of Borneo. The third-largest island in the world (after Greenland and New Guinea), Borneo is swathed in jungle. Heavy rainfall and poor drainage have created a rim of inhospitable swamps along much of Kalimantan's low-lying coast. A chain of mountains in the interior feeds water into the rivers. The Mahakam is said to be the biggest, and at Tenggarong, almost 100 kilometers from the sea, it is still several hundred meters wide. The source of the river is more than 560 kilometers from the sea. On the upper reaches of the Mahakam, the jungle closes in. There are rapids, flash floods from sudden torrential rain storms, gaudy butterflies and swarms of mosquitoes. Branches and vines overhang the water, tugging at boats and passengers as they battle the current. The ferry that pulls into the Tenggarong jetty is named Damai Samarinda. Damai is an Indonesian word meaning peace. She is a sturdy craft built of hand-cut planks of wood, with bench seats and a roof where the luggage and cargo are stowed. Her destination is Muararamantai. "We don't go very fast," says the skipper, who calls himself Captain Hari, "so with stops on the way, it may take us 24 hours." Business, he says, as vendors offer food and drinks to passengers, is always good on the river. His main cargo on the downstream run to Samarinda is dried fish, tobacco and rotan. The fare, one way, is 3,000 rupiahs (about \$2).

MEANWHILE

For those locked into a modern world where time is a measurement of efficiency and success, riverboat travel in Kalimantan may seem tedious and frustrating. It is often interrupted by delays when the current becomes faster and more treacherous as the hill country gets closer. The Mahakam attracts a particularly hardy type of tourist. Garth Burgoinc, who is 59 and walks with a limp, is taking the slow boat to Muararamantai because he hopes to see jungle orchids and Dyak communities and to get to know ordinary Indonesians. He is from a remote area of rural South Australia "where they measure a person by his character, not his assets." Big cities, in Mr. Burgoinc's view, are to be avoided at all costs. "I feel sorry for people who live in cities," he says. "They are always under pressure to make more money. You can see it on their faces. All that strain. They have become artificial. They compete all right, but have lost the art of communication." From his office at one end of the Tenggarong jetty, Adji Zaman, an officer of the Marine Police Department whose position approximates that of harbormaster, watches as the Damai Samarinda chugs slowly upriver into the distance. He lights a Kretek cigarette, exhaling its clove-scented smoke. In front of him on the deck are a pair of battered binoculars. Behind him, where stairs lead to a watchtower, is a hand-cranked telephone painted silver. "It still works," he says proudly. "We can ring Samarinda from here, no problem. But we have this for emergencies," he says, pulling out a hand radio. When accidents happen on the Mahakam, he explains, it is mostly at night. Collisions. About 45 ferries boats call at Tenggarong daily. Foreign tourists? Eighty-seven a month, precisely. "Life on this river goes on 24 hours a day," said Mr. Adji, adding with a smile, "but not too fast." The International Herald Tribune.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Cliches Hide Zia's Mistrust

In "After Zia, Maybe Bhutto — and Then What?" (Aug. 22), Mahnaz Ispahani uses many typically ill-informed clichés to describe the late President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq. The writer calls General Zia "an astute political actor," and cites his "shrewd politicking" and "passion for the Afghan cause." These phrases mean nothing.

Behind the Crisis in Israel

It has been troubling to read in your newspaper recently about what Israel has been doing in the face of Palestinian demands for self-determination. Instead of facing the Palestinian intifada in a rational way — as any democratic and developed state would do — Israel's repeated attempts to quell the uprising with force only exacerbate the crisis. By killing Palestinians, expelling them from the country and demolishing their homes, Israel is building pressures that will have to be released. Is this what it seeks? Could it be that allowing a major

Quayle Is One of a Flock

Regarding "This Junior Partner Is Not Fit to Step Up" (Opinion, Aug. 24): I can't help being astonished by this attack on Senator Dan Quayle. Columnist Richard Cohen seems to fear that America might get stuck with a president who is a shallow, mediocre nonentity owing his political advancement to good looks, affability and rich supporters. Is that so farfetched? DORON ARAZI, Mainz, West Germany.

India's Record on Grain

In the opinion column "A Billion More Each Decade: The Population Crisis Lives" (July 29), Carl Hanb writes that India now has a lower food-grain output per capita than in 1900. According to the first census in independent India, conducted in 1951, the population that year was 356,876,000 and food-grain output was 50.85 billion tons. In 1981, the population was 685,184,692 and food-grain production was 133.06 billion tons.

Correction

A Washington Post editorial published Aug. 22 on Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned South African nationalist leader, mistakenly attributed to the South African government the refusal of his family's request that he be seen by doctors of their choice. It was Mr. Mandela himself who declined the proposal. L. DARKIM, First Secretary, Embassy of India, Paris.

And Yes He Said Yes

Regarding "Stephen Joyce on Destroying Letters" (Aug. 27): A huge "Bravo!" to Stephen Joyce. Now let me get back to "Ulysses." JOHN THIBODEAU, Paris.

India's Record on Grain

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GENERAL NEWS

For the IRA, the Price Of Escalating Violence Has Been Higher Risks

By Steve Lohr, New York Times Service BELFAST — After a string of deadly and successful attacks against the British military, the Irish Republican Army has in the last two days been forced to face up to the risks of its recent campaign of escalating violence. Three of its guerrillas were killed by British commandos on Tuesday in the countryside of Northern Ireland. Then, two suspected IRA members were arrested on Wednesday at the West German border, trying to enter the country with guns and explosives. Perhaps most damaging, two elderly civilians in Londonderry were killed on Wednesday by an IRA bomb in a bungled operation. That incident has led even the guerrilla organization's hard-line supporters to publicly apologize to the victims' friends and relatives and openly criticize the IRA. The IRA's stepped-up campaign against the British military, which has resulted in the deaths of 27 soldiers in the past six months, means that more of the small, close-knit guerrilla organization's members are engaged in missions at any one time. That makes it easier for military surveillance and attack units to catch IRA members during a mission. Yet even more than the deaths and arrests of its guerrillas, the IRA suffers when it kills innocent civilians, especially ones in predominantly Roman Catholic areas, such as the housing development in Londonderry where the two elderly persons were killed. "The risk for the IRA of the increased violence is that it is hard to control," said Paul Wilkinson, chairman of the Research Foundation for the Study of Terrorism, a London-based organization. "They may end up politically isolating themselves even more and losing their integrity within the minority Catholic community." The damage to the IRA from civilian casualties is clearly recognized by its closest supporters. The IRA is dedicated to forcing the British to leave Northern Ireland. Its literature portrays the movement as an "armed struggle" for "national liberation." But when its bombs kill people like Sean Dalton and Sheila Lewis of Londonderry, the IRA puts it-



ATTENTION — Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, the Libyan leader, and Yasser Arafat, the head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, reviewing troops at a ceremony at Tripoli Stadium on Wednesday. Colonel Gadhafi announced the abolition of traditional army and police forces.

As Protests Persist, Burma Leader Rejects Interim-Government Call

The Associated Press RANGOON, Burma — President Maung Maung rejected protesters' demands Thursday for an interim government but said he would allow the formation of student unions, which have been illegal in Burma. He also said that, after passions cooled, the government would rebuild the Rangoon University student union building, which the military destroyed in July 1962 after U Ne Win led the coup that ended democracy in Burma. U Ne Win, who resigned in July after 26 years of authoritarian rule, abolished all political parties except his own, outlawed all unions and opposition groups and imposed rigid controls on the media. Since U Maung Maung came to power Aug. 19, succeeding hardliner U Sein Lwin, masses of demonstrators have rallied and held strikes demanding immediate formation of an interim government to restore democracy. On Aug. 24, U Maung Maung promised the party would hold an emergency meeting to consider a referendum on the issue. But the call did not end protests. On Sunday, students announced they had formed an illegal student union. The airport strike halted all international flights and further isolated the nation. Union Burma Airways last Friday suspended domestic and international service, but flights by other carriers had continued from Bangladesh, Nepal and Thailand. The All Services General Strike Committee, an illegal government association that was formed Tuesday, had called for one million workers from government departments and state-owned corporations to rally at Bandoola Gardens, the capital's largest park. People marched along Rangoon's main streets this morning and later, thousands of striking state employees and students gathered at the park. In another development, at least five illegal newspapers have appeared on the streets of Rangoon, selling briskly at about 10 times the cost of the six government-approved newspapers. They have been reporting news of anti-government activities.

WASTE: On High Seas, Tramp Steamers and Danger

(Continued from Page 1) attention, whether that attention is from what is euphemistically called organized crime or others about to take the main chance," he said. In contravention of OECD and European Community regulations, much of the waste has been dumped in impoverished African nations that charge as little as \$2.50 a ton, plus what Mr. Yakovitz called 50 cents "spiff" to a middleman, for storing dead chemical residues that would cost up to \$3,000 a ton to incinerate in Europe. Mostafa K. Tolba, director general of the UN Environment Program in Geneva, said he planned to convene a ministerial-level conference in Basel in March to seek a "strongly and clearly worded treaty" controlling hazardous waste traffic, including illegal shipments. "The major problem facing developing countries today is precisely illegal traffic," he said. "Human beings must be protected from careless or irresponsible disposal of hazardous wastes." In July, Italy chartered the Karin B and another West German freighter, the Deepsea Carrier, to remove 3,800 tons of toxic waste that had been clandestinely dumped in an open field near the town of Koko in Nigeria. Nigeria held an Italian freighter and its crew hostage and threatened to break off diplomatic relations unless the waste was removed. The Italian government originally planned to take it to a treatment plant in Ravenna but this was stymied by local protests. After similar refusals in Spain and West Germany, the master of the Karin B was ordered to take the ship to Britain, which has built up a major but highly controversial business of taking in junk from other countries for treatment and disposal. But after an uproar in newspapers about a plan to dump U.S. garbage down disused tin mines and seals dying in the polluted North Sea, the British refused the Karin B permission to unload its cargo. The environmental group Friends of the Earth said an analysis it commissioned on the cargo before it left Nigeria showed the waste included a "difficult and intractable" mixture of toxins, including polychlorinated biphenyls, or PCBs, chemicals that can produce deadly dioxin unless incinerated at high temperature.

Cartier advertisement featuring two watches: a Panthere-Uhren Gold und Stahl Quartz-Wasserdicht and a Turler watch. The text includes the Cartier logo and the Turler logo (Schmuck & Uhren). Locations listed: Zürich, Permleplatz; Zürich, Türler Boutique, Storchgasse; Zürich, Hotel New Park, Bäumleinstrasse 420; Zürich-Airport, Terminal A, B and Satelliten; Bern, Marktgasse 3; New York; Tokyo. Service-Organisationen in fünf Kontinenten.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Lisbon To Restore Fire-Ravaged District

The Chiado, the historic shopping district of Lisbon that was destroyed by fire last week, will be rebuilt as it was before the fire, according to city officials. They said restoration work would begin in mid-1989.

The decision put an end to a heated debate among Portuguese leading architects, divided over whether to restore the area or build a completely new, modern one.

The officials said a technical commission had found that most of the 18th-century facades in the 10-square-block area gutted by the fire could be saved and restored. Modern structures could be built behind the facades, and only two buildings would have to be torn down.

The fire, of undetermined origin, broke out Aug. 25 in the Arco do Cego department store on the Rua do Carmo pedestrian mall and raged for 10 hours before fire fighters could bring it under control. One young son was killed, hundreds of peo-

Guards Emptying Paris Parking Meters

There are 25 new faces this week among the Paris city employees in charge of emptying the city's parking meters. They belong to guards who, instead of patrolling the city's parks, are temporarily replacing 25 municipal employees suspected of having defrauded the city of more than 10 million francs (\$1.5 million) in coins in the past two years.

Nine of the 25 employees questioned by the Paris fraud squad last week have been arrested. Police officials said they suspected that almost all of the 40 employees at the service in charge of parking meters might be involved in the fraud, and that others would be interrogated as soon as they returned from vacation.

The fraud squad was first alerted by the lavish life style of the modestly paid employees, who had started buying expensive cars and boats. The suspects took sacks full of coins to banks to be changed into notes, claiming their wives or girlfriends worked at restaurants and received lavish tips.

Around Europe

Ireland's Council of State has ruled that children in public schools who do not wish to take daily religion class will have to fill that hour "with equivalent alternative material." The council, the supreme administrative court that advises the government on legislation, did not indicate what the "alternative material" should be. The ruling overturned a lower-court decision to give pupils the choice of religious studies, an alternative study hour, or not attending at all. The Roman Catholic Church had strongly opposed this decision, saying it might discourage pupils from attending religious classes if they were allowed to spend the time as they pleased. In 1987, more than 90 percent of pupils in public schools reportedly signed up for Catholic religion classes.

The Civil Guard, one of Spain's last male bastions, has published the names of the first 149 women accepted into the ranks of the country's paramilitary police force. For the time being, they will work in administrative and medical services, but they will eventually be allowed to serve in regular units. The women were selected from at least 8,000 female candidates who applied to join the Civil Guard after the Spanish cabinet approved a law

Cyprus Bans Smoking In Some Public Places

NICOSIA — A law banning smoking in buses, taxis, libraries, night clubs, restaurants, hospitals and foodservice facilities went into effect here Thursday.

The Cyprus News Agency reported that the island is among the top nations in the world in adult smoking, with an average rate of 25 cigarettes a day for men and 18 a day for women.

The Netherlands may ban or restrict the breeding of pit bull terriers. The growing number of complaints about pit bull attacks has prompted Agriculture Minister Gerrit Braks to set up a committee to study the problem. Meanwhile, several Dutch cities are reviving local laws to require muzzles for pit bulls.



JAPAN REMEMBERS THE QUAKE — Schoolchildren in Tokyo wore protective hoods as they participated in a survival drill Thursday to mark the 1923 earthquake that killed 140,000 people. More than 13 million people took part in the preparedness drills.

Mandela Transferred To a Multiracial Clinic

By John D. Battersby New York Times Service

CAPE TOWN — In what could be the first step toward a phased release, the South African authorities transferred Nelson Mandela on Thursday from a segregated state-run hospital to a luxury, multiracial private clinic.

Within hours of his admission to the Constantiaberg Medi-Clinic in Plumstead, a neighborhood of Cape Town, Mr. Mandela was visited by Justice Minister H. J. Coetzee for the second time in three weeks.

Mr. Mandela's health already appeared to have improved considerably, Mr. Coetzee said, "and he has obviously greatly benefited from his treatment at Tygerberg Hospital."

Mr. Mandela, the imprisoned leader of the African National Congress, was admitted to Tygerberg on Aug. 12 after contracting tuberculosis in Pollsmoor Prison, where he has served 26 years of a life term for sabotage and attempting to overthrow the government.

A medical source said that the recuperation period for tuberculosis, an inflammation of the membrane surrounding the lung, could last from a few weeks to several months.

In the past, President Pieter W. Botha has offered to release Mr. Mandela from prison if he renounced violence as a political weapon. Mr. Mandela has consistently rejected that condition.

But last year, Mr. Botha shifted his position slightly, citing the violence issue as only one of several considerations, rather than the sole precondition for his release.

Exiled ANC leaders advocate a controlled escalation of violence until political prisoners are released, the ANC is legalized and apartheid laws are dismantled.

Some government officials fear that freeing Mr. Mandela — even under the stringent terms of the nationwide emergency in effect for 27 months — could set off a riot in the black community that security forces would be hard-pressed to contain.

There is also concern that Mr. Mandela's release before national elections for local councils on Oct. 26 could exacerbate a widespread black boycott of the voting. Officials fear that could undo the government's initiative to accommodate blacks in the political process.

Police officials said they were concerned that the high number of suicides in just two days might portend an upswing in juvenile suicides, which have gone down substantially from the peak reached in the late 1970s.

According to police statistics, 577 teenagers committed suicide last year; 919 killed themselves in 1979, the highest year on record.

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Wave of Teenage Suicides Hits Japan

By Margaret Shapiro Washington Post Service

TOKYO — A wave of teenage suicides hit Japan as this nation's high-pressure schools reopened Thursday following a five-week summer vacation.

Eight teenagers — an elementary school boy, six junior high school students and a high school girl — killed themselves in separate incidents over the past two days. Police and education authorities said juvenile suicides usually occur most frequently around the start of a new school term, but even so, the current number was high. Japanese schools produce some of the best educated students in the world. But the education system is also known as demanding and competitive. During summer breaks many schools assign homework and expect their students to show up for midsummer school events. From an early age, students are under intense pressure to perform well in school as academic records and test scores influence where one goes to university, what career one pursues and even one's marriage prospects. While many parents worry that the system puts too much pressure on children, they say there is little they can do about it if they want their children to succeed in Japan. Officials of the National Policy Agency cautioned Thursday they had not yet fully examined the eight suicides and it was unclear what the causes were in each case. The youngest suicide victim, Eisato Osawa, 12, reportedly lay down on nearby railroad tracks in front of an oncoming train after his mother sharply scolded him for picking up trash from around the neighborhood and bringing it into the house. But the fact that the eight suicides occurred as the new school term opened appeared to point to educational anxiety as a factor. For instance, Miyoko Seyama, 13, who died Thursday after she jumped from the balcony of her fifth-floor apartment, was said to

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WEEKEND

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International Herald Tribune

CRITICS' CHOICE

LONDON

Anniversary for Gwyneth Jones

The soprano Gwyneth Jones marks the 25th anniversary of her debut with the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, and opens the company's season on Sept. 12 by singing the title role in a revival of Puccini's "Turandot," in the production staged by Andrei Serban and designed by Sally Jacobs. Franco Bonisolli, Cynthia Haymon and John Tomlinson sing the other principal roles. The first new production of the season, and the beginning of a new staging of Wagner's "Ring" cycle, will be of "Das Rheingold" on Sept. 29, conducted by Bernard Haitink, the company's music director, staged by Yuri Lyubimov and designed by Paul Hornon. James Morris makes his company debut as Wotan, and other main roles are taken by Helga Dernesch as Fricka, Ekkehard Wiaschka as Alberich and Kenneth Riegel as Loge.

In Memoriam — Henry Moore



In 1983, Henry Moore agreed that a major exhibition would be held at the Royal Academy to mark his 90th birthday. With the artist's death two years ago, the reason for the show has changed, and the exhibition that opens Sept. 16 will be a retrospective in memory of the great British sculptor. The comprehensive review will include more than 120 examples of his sculpture in a variety of styles and materials, both monumental and small-scale (such as "Rocking Chair No. 2," 1950, shown), representing all the stages of Moore's life work, in addition to about 120 drawings. The exhibition is to be arranged in chronological progression, with certain kinds of work grouped within decades, producing a pattern that shows the different ways in which Moore approached his preferred subject — the human figure. To Dec. 11.



The Shakespeare of Ballet

by Anna Kisselgoff

Sir Frederick Ashton was the Shakespeare of ballet — not the Shakespeare who wrote revenge tragedies but the poet who composed love sonnets. The great English choreographer's genius — his refined sensibility and unbounded imagination — soared to heights of poetic metaphor that constantly looked new to dance. His special and unsurpassed contribution was to reveal the lyrical aspect of classicism in 20th-century ballet.

On the night of Aug. 18 at his home in Sussex, Sir Frederick died in his sleep at the age of 83. The dance world has been robbed of its poet laureate, an appellation anything but restricted to his extraordinary gift for whipping up a choreographic gem for a gala or the dazzling ballets he conceived as pieces d'occasion such as "Homage to the Queen" in 1953 for the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II or "Birthday Offering" in 1956 for the 25th anniversary of what is now Britain's Royal Ballet.

This was the company, of course, that Sir Frederick did so much to define and mold as chief choreographer beginning in 1935 and then, as director, from 1963 to 1970.

The truth is that he rose to any occasion. If it is impossible to speak of his artistic vision without mentioning poetry it is because his extension of ballet's classical idiom proved that — like any grammar — this idiom need not be limited to the equivalent of prose. It was Sir Frederick's firm view that a pas de deux, however brief, was as important as a three-act ballet because it could be as complete as a sonnet, a poem unto itself.

The lofty aspect of Sir Frederick's art should not, however, detract from the witty and delightful human side that was reflected in both his ballets and any personal encounter

with him. The perfect mimic who could turn into Queen Victoria by placing a handkerchief on his head in a New York living room could just as easily be the choreographer of "A Wedding Bouquet" who would dress a dancer as a chihuahua in a turtleneck and have her strike a pose from "Les Sylphides."

"A Wedding Bouquet," performed frequently in recent years by the Joffrey Ballet, is one of the most hilarious ballets in existence. Yet, behind the seeming non sequiturs of its accompanying text by Gertrude Stein

Sir Frederick Ashton soared to heights of poetic metaphor that constantly looked new to dance.

is an emotional logic that the Ashton choreography translates into bittersweet poignancy. This is the avant-garde Ashton of the 1930s, working in a non-linear fragmented structure and a creative dimension equal to Stein's.

Significantly, he chose to remain a classical choreographer, loyal to ballet's academic vocabulary. It is amazing to realize that one generation spawned the mighty triumvirate of ballet choreographers who renewed the classical tradition. George Balanchine was the supreme formalist in his use of the classical vocabulary; Antony Tudor revealed its unsuspected expressive possibilities, and Frederick Ashton took the same idiom into a metaphoric realm.

In this sense, he was a great innovator. The aptness of his exquisite imagery (the final love duet in "The Dream," where Ober-

on hills Titania to sleep, or the portraits of Edward Elgar and his friends in "Enigma Variations") should not overshadow Sir Frederick's innovative exploration of technique (the uncompromising purity of line necessary for "Monotones" and the difficult male solo in "Les Rendezvous").

Although one of British ballet's chief architects, Sir Frederick spent his formative years abroad. Born in Ecuador and raised in Peru, he returned home with his English family and created his first ballet in 1926 for Dame Marie Rambert and her new group of dancers. In 1935, Dame Ninette de Valois invited him into her Vic-Wells Ballet, later renamed the Sadler's Wells and now the Royal Ballet. As a dancer, he also performed in 1928 with Ida Rubinstein's company, where Bronislava Nijinska's neoclassical innovations left a lasting imprint.

Sir Frederick's trademark was the conscious refusal to repeat himself, and within his prolific output there is an astonishing range. His "Scenes de Ballet" to Stravinsky is a complex, formal, plotless masterpiece. Unlike others, Sir Frederick revived interest in forgotten scores or librettos of 18th- and 19th-century ballets by creating new choreography for "Ondine," "The Two Pigeons," "Sylvia," "The Creatures of Prometheus" and a sublime "Fille Mal Gardée."

His many ballets inspired by literature were a special genre, transmuted by a lyrical dance impulse. These included "Romeo and Juliet" for the Royal Danish Ballet, his compassionate view of Turgenev's "A Month in the Country" for the Royal and the daring poetic study, replete with sordid detail, of Rimbaud in "Illuminations" for the New York City Ballet.

Dame Margot Fonteyn was supposed to



Top, Ashton rehearsing Antoinette Sibley and Anthony Dowell in "Varii Capricci" in 1983; above, Ashton dancing in "Apparitions" in Paris in 1937.

Continued on page 9

DARMSTADT

A New Maxwell Davies Opera

"Resurrection," a new opera by Peter Maxwell Davies, is scheduled to have its world premiere Sept. 18 at the Darmstadt Staatstheater in a staging by Peter Brenner and conducted by Hans Drewanz. The work, which has been in gestation since the early '60s, is described as a "savagely comic critique of born-again Christianity and mass commercial culture." Its performing forces include seven singers and five dancers, all taking multiple roles, plus an onstage marching band, an electronic vocal quartet and a pop group. Other performances are scheduled for Sept. 21 and 28, Oct. 8 and 27, and Nov. 4 and 8.

LYON

Dance Biennale

Lyon's third Biennale Internationale de la Danse, which runs from Sept. 13 to Oct. 6, is planned as a sweeping survey of dance in France, opening with an outdoor program at the Fourviere Roman theater combining the Europe Emile Dubois and Jean-Claude Gallotta's choreography in "Mammame Montreal" and Yvette Horner and her orchestra in "Grand Bal Populaire." Other events, scheduled in different theaters in the city, include a new look at "La Bayadere," the celebrated Paris classic, by Andrew Degroat; a homage to the Marquis de Cuevas by the Ballet du Nord under Alfonso Cati, with choreographies by Balanchine, William Dollar and John Taras; a gala program surveying four centuries of dance in France; the French premiere of Dominique Bagouet's "Petites Pibres de Berlin" by his Montpellier company; an evocation of Les Ballets Sudaïos, with reconstructions from its 1920s repertoire, and the Compagnie Maguy Marin, with a new work by the choreographer. The Ballet National de Marseille presents two programs of works by Roland Petit: "Tout Saïe" and "Ma Pavlova," and the Paris Opera Ballet comes with its main company and the Groupe de Recherche.

Crusader Al Porcino: 'A Majority of One'

by Mike Zwerin

PARIS — Al Porcino has been "hot on a one-man crusade" for years. He's hotter on it than ever. He knows how controversial it is. Even some of his friends do not support him. If he ever writes his autobiography, he says the title will be "A Majority of One."

Along with Bernie Glow, Snooky Young and Marvin Stamm, Porcino is one of the outstanding lead trumpet players in big band history. Playing lead trumpet can be compared to a concertmaster or a quarterback. The slightest clicker does not go unnoticed in this key chair. Physical strength, leadership, intelligence, a clear head, fast reflexes, a fat penetrating tone, good time, perfect intonation and unshakable confidence are requisite.

Coming out from Weehawken, New Jersey, in 1943, 18-year-old Porcino started as screech trumpeter with Georgie Auld and Louis Prima. Using "peashooter" mouthpieces (shallow cup, narrow bore), screech trumpet players go for it as high and loud as possible, precision is not a factor, usually on the shout chorus, taking the tune out with a musical version of the "Hail Mary" forward pass in football. Growing bored with such a limited option, Porcino switched to larger gear and the Carmine Caruso non-pressure method. He joined Tommy Dorsey in Hollywood as leadman in 1944. For more than 30 years, he played the most demanding lead parts — with Stan Kenton, Woody Herman, Gene Krupa, Buddy Rich and Frank Sinatra and he was the first white musician Count Basie ever hired.

Touring Europe in 1976 with the Thad Jones/Mel Lewis band, he liked it here so much he accepted a job in the pit at the Zurich Schauspielhaus playing for a Burt Bacharach show called "Promises Promises." Over the next 10 years, he was on staff in Stuttgart, Hamburg, Berlin and Munich radio and television bands. Now imagine a thick low-register triple-tonguing Jersey accent. "These German studio bands are the sweetest jobs in the world except that they are unbearable because they play Unterhaltung (variety music), they don't care about music in general and the musicians can't play anyway. All those hands used to welcome a few American nationalistic phrases until recently, they've become more nationalistic."

American stars like Bobby Burgess, Leo Wright, Art Farmer, Charlie Mariano, Herb Geller and Beany Bailey have all been at some time or other buried in these bands for years. "These jobs are sweet," Porcino explains. "You only work a few hours a day, you have a steady salary, three-months vacation with pay, medical insurance, a pension, the



Porcino is one of the outstanding trumpeters in big band history.

Continued on page 9

Old Vienna Family Firm Restores Ties to the Past

by Alan Levy

VIENNA — For more than half a century the Rolls-Royce of ceramics was Goldscheider Vienna, a 300-year-old Jewish porcelain dynasty shattered by the Nazi takeover of 1938. Three generations and half a century later, Goldscheider porcelain is back in business and still in the family.

The family firm began in the 17th century making beer mugs in Flessen, in what is now Czechoslovakia, but did not achieve its international reputation until Friedrich Goldscheider moved to Vienna in 1885 and founded a factory that was also an art studio. Designs were solicited from important artists, who responded to the lure of Goldscheider's painstaking craftsmanship, including an innovative glazing technology that could put six or seven shades of gray into one piece.

For his first dozen years Goldscheider focused on historicism, which in late-19th-century Vienna meant a fusion of styles exemplified by the architecture of the city's new Ringstrasse and the voluptuous theatricalism of the disciples of the painter Hans Makart. Among the first artists Goldscheider approached were the brothers Ernst and Gustav Klimt, then painting florid conventional art on the ceilings of the Burgtheater. Before he could enlist the Klimts, however, Ernst died in 1892 and Gustav submerged himself for nearly five years in the works of Whistler, Beardsley and Munch. When he surfaced, he gave Goldscheider the right to make a mosaic relief version of an 1896 illustration of the goddess Juno.

With Klimt leading the Viennese Secession movement, Goldscheider followed fashion and went along with European talent. For the next 40 years, the name of Gold-

scheider was equated with the best works of Jugendstil, Art Nouveau, Art Deco and the Secession movement. The sculptor and potter Michael Powolny reduced Klimt motifs to playful ceramic figurines and vases while three promising women artists — Vally Wieselthier, Susi Singer and Dina Kuhn — designed female torsos and animals.

Toward the turn of the century Friedrich Goldscheider's four sons quarreled. One was banished to Leipzig to open a second factory and another's punishment was exile in Paris, where he opened a branch that produced only bronzes.

The Nazis came to all three addresses between 1933 and 1940 and the Goldscheider holdings were liquidated. A butcher from Bavaria took charge of the Vienna plant, which was converted in 1941 to making electrical fixtures for the war effort, then bombed out of existence in 1945. Some 9,000 different works produced by the Goldscheiders became museum pieces and collectors' items and in some cases, bribes to open frontiers otherwise closed.

Most of the Goldscheiders fled to the United States, where Friedrich's son Walter and grandson Erwin tried to re-establish the business in Trenton, New Jersey, on a mass production basis. With sporadic success, it lasted until the early 1960s, when Erwin Goldscheider found it more lucrative to import Tirolean wood carvings than to try to duplicate Goldscheider quality porcelain.

Erwin's nephew Peter was born in April 1945 in Egypt, where Friedrich Goldscheider's other grandson, also named Friedrich, had met and married Margot Lewin, a refugee from Berlin. The Friedrich Goldscheiders returned to Vienna immediately after the war, but the head of the house went into import-export barter trading,



Peter Goldscheider.

Continued on page 9

WEEKEND

Theater of Deaf Growing in Japan

by David E. Sanger

TOKYO — As soon as the powerful-looking Akahira Yonaiyama moves across the stage, speaking in Japanese sign language as he goes, the blur of simultaneous translations begins.

Yonaiyama is a star of the Japan Theater of the Deaf, as he plays his part in a rehearsal, a speaking member of the cast interprets the sign language into spoken Japanese. At the same time, Yonaiyama's lines are being spoken by another actor in English — and immediately translated into American sign language.

When Yonaiyama's American fellow actors from the National Theater of the Deaf in Chester, Connecticut, speak or sign their roles in the Tokyo International Theater Festival, the whole process is reversed.

"When you think about it, it should all be a confusing mess," the American group's artistic director, David Hays, said during a rehearsal for the festival, which just ended. "But somehow, it all works."

In fact, it does, and the success of this largely deaf cast from India, Japan, China and the United States seems to prove that sign language is less of a barrier on stage than the spoken word. Although spoken Japanese and English have about as much in common as sashimi and hot dogs, American and Japanese sign languages share fundamental concepts.

The deaf actors in the American and Japanese acting companies are soon chatting, and by late afternoon during one recent rehearsal it became clear they were already on each other's wavelengths.

THE festival took place in the Seibu Theater in Ikebukuro, a jammed commuter hub and shopping area in the northwest corner of central Tokyo. The Japan Theater of the Deaf, a small company founded eight years ago, opened its part of the program with a Kyogen, a traditional Japanese comedy often performed during the intermission of Noh, or dramatic plays. The American actors performed improvisations based on spoken and sign-language suggestions from the audience, with

Yonaiyama and another deaf Japanese actor, Tetsuya Izaki. Both trained with the American group in Connecticut.

The highlight was "In a Grove" by Ryunosuke Akutagawa, a tale of rape, betrayal and suicide that was the basis of Akira Kurosawa's film "Rashomon." The story is told through the testimony of a woodcutter, a priest, a policeman, a bandit and others involved in a bizarre encounter in the woods. The one-at-a-time nature of the testimony

It is rare to see physically disabled people in Tokyo; physical handicaps are viewed as a family stigma, and the disabled are often kept at home. That is changing slowly in Japan, and Hays and his troupe are trying to speed the process.

—in which each of the participants gives a different version of the truth — helps to simplify the problem of multiple translations. "I chose the play because the testimonies are individual, and the parts can be developed," said Hays, a former set designer for George Balanchine who first came to Japan in 1960 as a technical adviser to the Kabuki theater.

But Kabuki is one thing to the Japanese, and deaf actors are another. It is rare to see physically disabled people in Tokyo; physical handicaps are viewed here as a family stigma, and the disabled are often kept at home. That is changing slowly in Japan, and Hays and his troupe are trying to speed the process.

"When we first planned to come here, agents told me that Japanese would not come to the theater to see deaf actors," Hays said. "They would be afraid that if they

were seen, people would assume their families had someone at home in the closet."

This performance had an added drawing card: Tetsuko Kuroyanagi, an immensely popular actress and talk-show host, who has become a major force behind the Japan Theater of the Deaf. She appeared in one of the few speaking roles. Along with her were a few

actors and actresses from theaters of the deaf struggling to begin elsewhere in Asia. Among them was Wang Ling, a young business school graduate from Beijing who was fulfilling the dream of his late father, Wang Zhen-Tai.

When the National Theater of the Deaf went to China in 1986, Wang Zhen-Tai spoke in Mandarin as the company performed in sign language. He then started a theater of the deaf in China and brought several Chinese performers to the National Theater's summer school in Connecticut. He died last August, shortly after returning to China, and his son picked up the effort as a tribute to him.

"The Chinese bureaucracy is so huge, and they had never heard of a theater for the deaf before," Wang Ling said. But he has begun to win recognition for the group, and he persuaded the Chinese authorities to allow a young deaf factory worker, Yang Ling, to join in the Ikebukuro festival.

An actor and an artistic director from India, which uses the American sign-language system, were also involved. "I've never seen anything quite like this," said the artistic director of the Indian group, Zarin Chandhuri, an actress from Bombay. "Yesterday it looked impossible," she said. "Today it is all coming together."

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Akahira Yonaiyama rehearsing at the Japan Theater of the Deaf.

Jews and Arabs in Jerusalem Trade Roles — for a Play

by Linda Gradstein

JERUSALEM — A truncheon-wielding Israeli soldier approaches a young Palestinian wearing a kaffiyeh and demands his identity card. "Why is it torn?" he asks roughly. "Why don't you take care of it?" The soldier shoves the Palestinian, sending him sprawling to the ground. "Next time you are going to come with me, and no one, but no one, will find you."

The scene is a familiar one in the Palestinian refugee camps of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip, especially during the past eight months of the intifadah, or Arab uprising against the Israeli occupation. But this time the scene was on a stage and the "Israeli soldier" was an Arab, 19-year-old Sa'ed Nashif.

Nashif is one of the founders of Tza'ad ("One Step"), a joint Arab-Israeli theater workshop, founded last February, which hopes "to encourage communication between the Jewish and Pal-

estinian peoples," he said. The group performed for the first time recently, at the Conference for Alternatives in Jewish Education here.

The workshop is one of the few Palestinian-Israeli groups trying to maintain contacts during the uprising. The group is planning a New York tour in February, and performances are also scheduled in Israeli schools.

One of the features of the group is its role reversals. All of the vignettes are based on experiences of group members, but the play turns them around. Jews pose as Arabs, and Arabs as Jews. The actors are affected by their roles. Nashif drapes a kaffiyeh over his Israeli soldier's uniform after the show. "I felt this feeling of power," he said of his scene as a soldier. "I hit him and he was on the ground, and there was a tenth of a second where I really felt I was a Jew and I had hit him. I thought 'Why did I do that?' and I was thinking as a Jew. Then it all clicked back in."

In another scene, set at a university, an Israeli student, Shmulik, complains to his girlfriend Nurit, "My room is full of Arabs" invited by his

Israeli roommate Avi. "I'm not a racist," he says. "But I just spent one whole month on army reserve duty watching the Arabs hate me."

Shmulik struggles with his fears. "My head says they're students, they're Avi's friends," he says. "But my guts say 'watch out' — how do I know they're not secret PLO activists?"

Israel Laks, 30, is a therapist for emotionally disturbed children. He has just returned from a month's army reserve duty in Shatti, a refugee camp in Gaza that has been one of the hot spots of the uprising. "Before I left, [the Arab group members] said, 'Come back in peace,'" Laks said. "Come back in one piece," chimed in Nashif.

It was Laks's second army reserve tour in Gaza this year, and he is scheduled for another in January. "I was scared a lot," he said. "Soldiers' annual reserve duty has doubled from 30 to 60 days since the beginning of the uprising. There was one soldier in his unit who behaved like Nashif in his role as an Israeli soldier. "Sometimes we let him beat people, and sometimes we stopped

him," said Laks. "It depended on how much we had been insulted that day. He was doing what I wanted to do, but what I wasn't going to do."

Selwa Kenani, who played the female Arab student in Ramallah, a West Bank city. She says she feels closer to the Palestinians under occupation than to the Israeli Arabs, who are citizens of Israel. "I have Jewish friends from the university, and I always wondered what I'd do if I saw someone I know serving as a soldier at a checkpoint in Ramallah. I always thought I'd look away, but if I met Israel [Laks] there, I'd smile."

The acting is spontaneous and even amateurish, but the play was warmly received by the audience, Jewish educators from 18 countries. "You had me fooled," said one viewer. "I couldn't tell who were the Arabs and who were the Jews."

The group was formed as a result of the Arab uprising, Nashif met Joyce Klein, an American Jewish playwright, at an Arab-Jewish workshop in Jerusalem. They discovered they had theater in

common and decided to form the group. "We said, 'This is the right time for it,'" Nashif said. "You can't push a button and change the whole situation, but we have to start with something." They chose the name of the group, Tza'ad, or One Step, to reflect that hope.

Nashif's friends have had mixed reactions. "Some of them were very excited," he said. "But when it came to joining, many of them live on the West Bank, and they can't stay for late rehearsals because of curfews. Others were very angry, but they gradually accepted what I was doing. Strong friendships have developed among the group. "I now have Arab friends," said Fern Allen, an Israeli immigrant from the United States. "It's just been one step, but it can go on."

In the final scene, each actor describes his image of peace. "Peace is a place where no stones divide people," said Laks. "Peace is a mirror you can see yourself in, but also see through it to somebody on the other side," said Kenani. "Peace gives each of us another face," said Nashif.

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INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

- AUSTRIA**
- Hermesvilla im Lainzer Tiergarten (tel: 84.13.24).
 - To Feb. 28, 1989: Double Portrait in an Ideal Landscape; Gustav Klimt and Emilie Flöge, his favorite model and keeper of an important fashion store in Vienna.
- DENMARK**
- Royal Museum of Fine Arts, (tel: 91.21.26).
 - To Sept. 27: The Age of Christian IV. Centerpiece exhibition of this summer's commemoration to one of Denmark's most popular monarchs, Christian IV (1577-1648), presents sculpture and painting of the 17th century.

- ENGLAND**
- Royal Albert Memorial Museum (tel: 26.58.58).
 - To Sept. 10: 100 Dutch and Flemish old master drawings, dating from 1508 to 1863, from the Print Room of the University of Leiden in the Netherlands.
 - Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41).
 - To Sept. 29: Assignments 2: 300 outstanding journalistic photographs of 1987 are on view in an exhibition organized by the British Press Photographers Association. The show includes both published and unpublished work.
 - British Library (tel: 323.71.11).
 - To Sept. 18: Alexander Pope: Images of the Poet. A documentary exhibition to mark the tercentenary of the birth of the British poet.
 - Commonwealth Institute (tel: 603.4535).
 - To Oct. 30: Bilas: Art from Papua New Guinea. Paintings, prints and metalwork by some of New Guinea's leading artists.
 - National Gallery (tel: 839.33.21).
 - To Sept. 18: French Paintings from the USSR. 38 works from the Hermitage and Pushkin museums; includes works by Chardin, Ingres, Matisse and Picasso.
 - National Portrait Gallery (tel: 556.89.21).
 - To Oct. 16: Shadowland: Gordon Anthony Photographs 1926-52. The first full retrospective exhibition encompassing all the major themes of Anthony's career.
 - Imperial War Museum (tel: 735.89.22).
 - To Sept. 4: Through the Fire: paintings, drawings and graphic works from World War I by Paul Nash (1889-1946).
 - Queen's Gallery, Buckingham Palace (tel: 930.48.32).
 - To Nov. 1, 1989: Treasures from the Royal Collection: 131 works by artists such as Raphael, Vermeer, Brueghel, Rembrandt and Rubens.
 - Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).
 - To Sept. 18: A selection of Picasso's last works, from 1953 to 1973: 72 paintings, 33 drawings, 47 prints and 3 sculptures.
 - National Maritime Museum (tel: 858.44.22).
 - To Sept. 4: The 4th centenary of the defeat of the Spanish Armada is commemorated in this show of art and artifacts including paintings, sculpture, tapestries, jewelry, charts, guns and armor.

- FRANCE**
- Palais des Papes (tel: 90.86.35.58).
 - To Sept. 30: The Florentine painter Alberto Magnelli, in the honor of the centenary of his birth, is the object of a retrospective exhibit containing 75 major works by the artist.
 - LE CATEAU-CAMBRESIS: •Musée Matisse (tel: 27.84.13.15).
 - To Sept. 11: 55 self-portraits by Matisse, many shown for the first time.
 - PARIS: •Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33).
 - To October 17: "Les Années 50," a comprehensive survey of the 1950s. Exhibitions deal with the decade's dominant artistic styles, architecture and design, radio, film, literature and music.
 - Musée des Arts de la mode (tel: 42.60.32.14).
 - To Sept. 11: Over 250 examples of theatrical and formal costume from the Tircell collection in Florence, ranging from formal dress of the 18th century, 1930s designer costume, film and opera costumes.
 - Palais de Tokyo (tel: 47.23.36.53).
 - To Sept. 12: A survey of British photography from its origins to the early 20th century includes over 200 photographs from the Royal Photographic Society, Bath.
 - NICE: •Musée Message Biblique Marc Chagall (tel: 93.81.75.75).
 - To Oct. 3: 28 paintings and 116 drawings by Chagall recently acquired by French national museums.

- WEST GERMANY**
- Hamburger Bahnhof (tel: 394.96.11).
 - To Sept. 25: Timeless: 32 international artists, primarily sculptors,

- including Beuys, Serra and LeWitt.
- Kunstgewerbemuseum (tel: 266.29.11).
- To Oct. 30: Artistic works inspired by the Greek myth of the seduction of the Princess Europa by Zeus are the object of this exhibit.
- Nationalgalerie (tel: 2.66.60).
- To Sept. 18: Positions of Present-Day Art: Works by Mario Merz, Nam June Paik, Jannis Kounellis, Richard Serra, Frank Stella, Cy Twombly.
- BREMEN: •Forum Böttcherstrasse (tel: 32.46.40).
- To Sept. 26: 140 photographs by Arthur Felig, alias Weege, from an important private collection.
- COLOGNE: •Kölischer Kunstverein (tel: 221.37.40).
- To Sept. 4: The history of the Bauhaus illustrated in drawings and watercolors by Klee, Schlemmer, Kandinsky, Feininger and Moholy-Nagy, and architectural models by Gropius and Mies van der Rohe.
- Römisches-Germanisches-Museum (tel: 221.44.38).
- To Sept. 18: Glass of the Caesars. 150 masterpieces of Roman glasswork, many loaned by the British Museum, and the Coming Museum of Glass in New York.
- ESSEN: •Villa Hügel (tel: 422.559.188).
- To Oct. 30: Art and artifacts from 16th century Prague from the court of Rudolf II. Over 400 works including painting and sculpture, scientific instruments, decorative arts.

- MUNICH: •Haus der Kunst (tel: 22.26.51).
- To Sept. 11: Masterworks from the Thyssen-Bornemisza Collection: 80 paintings by 60 artists including Picasso, Kandinsky, Chagall, Dalí and O'Keefe demonstrate ways to abstraction.
- FLORENCE: •Forte Belvedere (tel: 21.29.31).
- To Oct. 30: The Nasher Collection, a century of sculpture from Rodin to Calder. Includes works by

- Maillol, Brancusi, Giacometti, Moore, Picasso, Arp.
- PADUA: •Palazzo della Ragione (tel: 66.13.77).
- To Sept. 25: The Emo Capodivista collection: 543 works representing the primary schools of 18th century painting of the 15th to 18th centuries, presented together for the first time.
- ROME: •Galleria Leonardo Arte (tel: 65.41.358).
- To Sept. 10: The Classical Myth of the War Hero. Oil paintings, drawings and gouaches by Giorgio De Chirico, in occasion of the centenary of his birth, shown alongside etchings by Rubens, Tempesta and others.
- Vatican Museum, Salone Sisino (tel: 698.33.32).
- To Sept. 30: Views of Rome. 81 drawings and watercolors by leading European artists of the past 300 years, from the collections of the Vatican Library.
- TURIN: •Musée di Rivoli (tel: 958.72.56).
- To Sept. 18: 150 piece Juan Miró retrospective.

- VENICE: •Palazzo Ducale (tel: 249.51).
- To Sept. 4: Pre-Columbian Art of Mexico: 140 objects from the principal Mexican archaeological collections.
- Palazzo Grassi (tel: 523.16.80).
- To Nov. 6: Exhibition devoted to the Phoenician civilization. Over 1200 exhibits — glass, ivory, gold and silver objects, sarcophagi and funerary masks — from museums and archaeological sites in Lebanon, Cyprus, Sicily, Tunisia.
- SQUOLA GRANDE, San Teodoro (tel: 523.09.04).
- To October 5: Dalí in the Third Dimension. Drawings, paintings and a survey of the artist's sculpture from 1934-1980.

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- SCOTLAND**
- EDINBURGH: •National Galleries of Scotland (tel: 556.89.21).
 - To Sept. 4: Francis Picabia (1879-1953). A retrospective of 90 works by the artist.
 - To Sept. 4: The Magic Mirror: Dada and Surrealism from a Private Collection. Important works by Duchamp, Magritte, Giacometti and many others as well as surrealist books and periodicals.
- SPAIN**
- MADRID: •Centro de Arte Reina Sophia (tel: 467.50.62).
 - To Dec. 19: Minimalist sculpture from the Panza di Biunio collection: 58 works by seven artists — Robert Morris, Sol LeWitt, Donald Judd, Carl Andre, Dan Flavin, Bruce Nauman, Richard Nonas.
- SWITZERLAND**
- BASEL: •Kunstmuseum (tel: 22.08.28).
 - To Sept. 4: Drawings by Hans Holbein the Younger, including 50 on loan from the Royal Library at Windsor Castle.
 - To Nov. 28: Phoenix Rising from the Ashes. Exhibition of medieval glass dating from 800 to 1520. Approximately 600 objects are on view, including many pieces never publicly shown.
 - GENEVA: •Musée d'art et d'histoire (tel: 29.00.11).
 - To Oct. 30: The Heinz Berggruen collection. Over 100 works by Cézanne, Seurat, Braque, Giacometti, Picasso, Matisse, Klee.
 - LAUSANNE: •Musée de L'Elysée (tel: 27.48.21).
 - To Oct. 9: A major retrospective exhibit of Irving Penn, best known for his work as a fashion photographer.
 - Fondation de L'Hermitage (tel: 20.50.01).
 - To Sept. 4: The Gold of Peru:

- 250 decorative and ceremonial objects by Serra, André Cissar and others are exhibited in the Sculpture Park.
 - LIMANO: •Villa Favorita (tel: 091.521.741).
 - To Oct. 2: Revolutionary Art: 40 works from the period 1910-1930 on loan from leading Soviet museums.
 - MARTIGNY: •Fondation Pierre Gianadda (tel: 2.39.78).
 - To Nov. 30: From Monet to Picasso, works by modern masters from the Art Museum in São Paulo, Brazil.
- UNITED STATES**
- NEW YORK: •Guggenheim Museum (tel: 360.35.00).
 - To Sept. 11: Georges Braque (1882-1963): A version of the show recently seen in Munich presents 120 paintings, drawings, sculptures and collages.
 - To Sept. 18: Modern treasures from the National Gallery in Prague, works by Gauguin, Klimt, Kupka, Matisse, Munch, Picasso, Simá and Toulouse-Lautrec.
 - Museum of Modern Art (tel: 708.97.50).
 - To Sept. 6: The Modern Poser: 300 works from the museum's collection dating from 1880 to the present.
 - To Nov. 6: Henri Matisse: 90 black and white prints and 6 panels from his Jazz series.
 - To Nov. 6: Following Matisse's Line: works by Richard Diebenkorn, David Hockney and Ellsworth Kelly.
 - WASHINGTON, D.C.: •National Gallery, (tel: 737.42.15).
 - To Sept. 5: Masterworks from Munich: 62 Old Master paintings on loan from the Alte Pinakothek, Munich, including works by Rubens, Rembrandt, Titian, El Greco.
 - Hirshhorn Museum (tel: 357.27.00).
 - To Sept. 25: 90 selections of Russian and Soviet painting between 1900 and 1930 including works by Chagall.
 - National Museum of American History (tel: 357.29.14).
 - To Sept. 30: 160 objects, furniture, models, and drawings by Frank Lloyd Wright.

- AMSTERDAM: •Overholland Museum (tel: 76.62.66).
- To Sept. 18: 125 drawings and watercolors by Cézanne.
- OTTERLO: •Rijksmuseum Kröller-Müller (tel: 83.82.12.41).

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WEEKEND

Porcelain Continued from page 7

Walter Goldscheider, in his 80s, felt too old to reconstruct the factory and his son Erwin had put down roots in America.

Educated in Vienna, Peter grew up to become a lawyer and professor before switching to systems analysis and sales management for IBM, then going into the insurance business.

As it happened, the name came first. Early last year, Peter gave up corporate management to incorporate himself as Goldscheider Ceramics.

Handmade quality is the hallmark of the new venture. When he couldn't find 17 qualified craftsmen in Austria, Goldscheider imported a third of his craftsmen from Germany, Hungary and Britain.

Porcino Continued from page 7

whole bit. In Hamburg they even have lifetime contracts. But I was sitting between guys a half a tone sharp on one side and a quarter tone flat on the other.

Porcino speaks his mind. He says he was "blackballed" a few years ago after several frank interviews, including one in the German magazine Jazz Podium.

Now we come to the "crusade." Everybody criticized in the above paragraph is black, Porcino explains: "We all know the word 'discrimination.' My idea is that white jazz musicians are discriminated against.

Ashton Continued from page 7

be the Ashton muse, but one suspects the relationship was more complex. He "inspired" her, not the other way around.

For years, the Royal Ballet danced the 19th-century Russian classics as if they were Ashton ballets. His own choreographic interpolations in these productions were not always acceptable to purists, but they were creative jewels in their own right.

Sir Frederick leaves no obvious disciples, and here he differs from Balanchine and Tudor. It is not that these choreographers can be matched in quality, but their style was strongly definable.

called "Melody" to Stefan Dakon's 1928 Art Deco "Lili Marlene." Dakon, 84, one of the few surviving Goldscheider artists, attended the opening in Stob.

At present, oven capacity allows production of no more than 1,000 pieces per year, although Goldscheider hopes to achieve 3,000 a year by 1990 or 1991.

Goldscheider imported a third of his craftsmen from Germany, Hungary and Britain.

Goldscheider Ceramics are distributed by Thonet, the famous Viennese furniture maker, and Lohmeyer, whose crystal chandeliers adorn many of the world's opera houses.

Goldscheider is now negotiating with two Austrian artists, the naive painter Gottfried Kumpf and the Surrealist Leherb, who has been working almost exclusively in faience painting in recent years.

Alan Levy is a writer based in Vienna.

Royal Court Theatre: An Appeal at 100

by Benedict Nightingale

LONDON — Reflecting on 100 years of Royal Court history, one could be forgiven for misquoting Oscar Wilde. To be responsible for one theatrical renaissance might be luck.

The present theater was designed to replace one converted from a chapel for Protestant dissenters. It seems an apt provocation, because the Royal Court has often been associated with dissent.

It's where some of George Bernard Shaw's most combative plays were first staged, where John Osborne, David Storey, Edward Bond, Caryl Churchill, David Hare and many other subversive talents established themselves.

It was in 1904 that the Court first nudged a moribund British theater in new directions. That was when Harley Granville-Barker, actor, dramatist, director and scholar, launched what is still remembered as the modern era's first great dramatic renaissance.

Indeed, he brought the drama itself from the cultural margins and made it central, a forum where every earnest issue could be entertainingly debated.

Then, after just three brilliant seasons, Granville-Barker departed and the Court became just another London theater, though one that would have its moments in the years ahead.

The Court became a cinema in 1935, was damaged by bombs in the war, and didn't reopen until the early 1950s. Then, quite suddenly, came the second renaissance. In 1956 there emerged the English Stage Company, dedicated to revivifying a British drama that had become, in one critic's words, "as useful to the student of town planning."

Those are the words of Tom Stoppard, who had never seriously considered writing plays until the Court demonstrated that they didn't have to be cozy drawing-room comedies about the leisure classes.

Though its influence was visible everywhere, the Court continued to justify its claim to be the "National Theater of New Writing." Laurence Olivier, feeling his career becalmed, came to restore it by playing a seedy comedian in Osborne's "Entertainer."

It has never been simple to categorize the Court's drama. The phrase "kitchen-sink realism" was coined for it in the 1950s, and could be literally applied to Osborne's "Look Back in Anger," set in a dreary one-room flat.

Yet from Alec Guinness's "Macbeth" in 1966 to Jonathan Pryce's "Hamlet" in 1980, there have been notable revivals, too. There have been major imports, such as Athol Fugard's reports from the South African battlefield, "The Island" and " Sizwe Bansi Is Dead."

Max Stafford-Clark, the Court's director for eight years, thinks its prime function is to raise issues of moment, question and stir.



Tom Bell and Ian McKellen in "Bent" — actors, writers and directors gave all their best work at the Court.

It's to insure that the British theater is a major vehicle for social debate and the examination of our society," he says.

It's an approach that has sometimes exasperated Right, Left and Center. John Osborne, no revolutionary these days, has suggested that the theater has been hijacked by closet Marxists.

But then the theater has never been afraid of offending people, and has sometimes positively courted controversy. As in the Edwardian era, it moved effortlessly into the van of the battle against the lord chamberlain, the official responsible for theatrical censorship.

In 1987, Stafford-Clark attempted to stage Jim Allen's "Perdition," which accused some Zionists of doing back-room deals with the Nazis, only to have second thoughts and cancel the play 48 hours before its opening.

which this year renewed his contract only after advertising his job and interviewing several other applicants.

Many disputes have involved mounting deficits and debts, though these have invariably been incurred for the best of reasons.

Stafford-Clark says he'll resign rather than cease taking risks. Shrinking state grants have forced the Court to reduce its home-grown offerings to four in its main theater and four in its attic-studio.

But there's a growing gap between the Court's \$1.6 million income and its expenditure, even when it achieves its aim of selling an average of 60 percent of the seats.

As it is, the Court has cut costs as far as it

dares. There's much doubling of roles in plays with sizable casts. Production budgets are rarely more than \$100,000.

All this explains the appeal for \$1.4 million, which is supposed to not only finance rebuilding and refurbishment, but also to wipe out a production deficit expected to be \$150,000 this year.

It would be a pity if the Court's centenary were followed by its contraction or even collapse. Its potential for achievement remains. The Court can always be relied on to uncover talent and deal with difficult subjects.

Love it or hate it, or both — the only impossibility is indifference — the Royal Court seems determined to keep the British theatrical renaissance very much alive.

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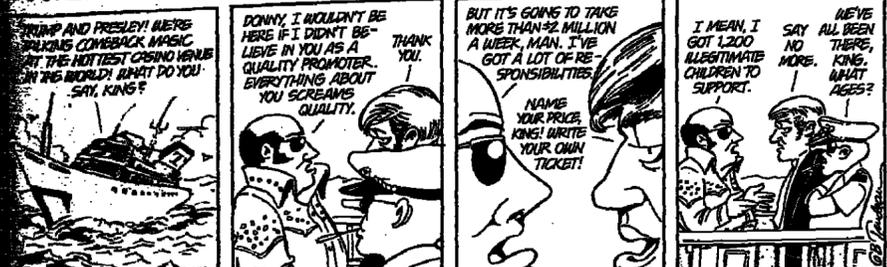
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NYSE Most Actives table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

Market Sales table with columns: NYSE 4 p.m. volume, NYSE 4 p.m. volume, etc.

NYSE Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Thursday's NYSE Closing logo and text: Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary table with columns: Close, Prev.

NASDAQ Index table with columns: Class, Chg., Prev.

AMEX Most Actives table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns: Class, Chg.

NYSE Diary table with columns: Class, Prev.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table with columns: Buy, Sell, %Vol.

Dow Jones Averages table with columns: Open, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

NASDAQ Diary table with columns: Class, Prev.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

NYSE Down on Rate Concerns

United Press International NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed sharply lower Thursday in moderate trading, dragged down from the opening bell by renewed market concerns over the likelihood of higher interest rates in the United States and abroad. The Dow Jones industrial average, which had lost 6.58 Wednesday, fell 29.34 to close at 2,002.31. Declines led advances by about a 3-1 ratio. Volume was 144.09 million shares, up from 130.48 million traded Wednesday. Broader market indexes also declined sharply. The NYSE composite index fell 1.61 to close at 146.68. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index fell 3.17 to 258.35. The price of an average share lost 34 cents. "We are really stuck in a trading range and find ourselves just giving back the gains won earlier in the week," said Sid Dorr, vice president at Robinson-Humphrey Co. in Atlanta, noting the Dow's 24-point advance on Monday. The sell-off, which was pretty much across the board, got started with the overseas market, he said. "There was decent volume in the first two hours of trading and then it dried up," making it difficult for the market to dig itself out of the hole. Peter Brodie, executive vice president of Centre Square Investment Group in Philadelphia, said, "The early weakness reflected renewed concern over higher interest rates and weakness in the overseas markets." In Tokyo, stock prices plunged amid concern that the Bank of Japan might be forced to raise its discount rate to defend the yen against the dollar. The Nikkei average of 225 selected issues, which had dropped 145.70 points Wednesday, fell 431.69 points to 26,934.26. It was the first time since May 28 that the key barometer closed below 27,000. In London, stocks fell in moderate trading. The Financial Times 100-stock index, which had slipped 1.2 points Wednesday, fell 23.1 points to 1,730.5. "There is also concern in the market that the unemployment report might be more buoyant than previously thought," Mr. Brodie said, referring to Friday's scheduled release of the U.S. unemployment data for August. Analysts have said all week that the unemployment figures, if they indicated no slowdown in economic activity, could force the Federal Reserve Board to tighten credit conditions even further to stem inflationary pressures. "If we do get a pullback because of the unemployment numbers, it could slip over into next week when more participants return," Mr. Brodie said, adding that the market could find support around the 1,950 level if the slide continued. New England Electric System was the most active issue, unchanged at 23 1/2 to 35 1/4. Gould was down 3/4 to 22 1/4. AT&T was off 1/4 to 24 1/4. IBM fell 1/4 to 110 1/4. Among other blue chips, General Electric was down 1/2 to 39 1/4, Eastman Kodak was down 1/4 to 42 1/4, USX was down 1/4 to 27 1/4 and Merck was off 1/4 to 54 1/4.

Main stock market listing table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, etc.

Continuation of the main stock market listing table.

(Continued on next left-hand page)

WALL STREET WATCH

Cease-Fire in Gulf Focuses Interest on Tanker Stocks

By MATTHEW L. WALD
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The cease-fire in the Iran-Iraq war is causing some investors to take a second look at oil shipping stocks. Since the Gulf War began in 1980, oil tankers have suffered in ways that are dramatic and violent and also from a less obvious long-term shift in the oil business.

Peace could reverse the long-term process, according to executives in the industry and analysts who follow the handful of shipping companies that are publicly traded. The oil shipping business, always cyclical, was already showing some signs of a revival before the peace talks.

Most tanker capacity is owned by major oil companies, which get only a small part of their profits from transportation. Many other tankers are held by private companies, often family firms.

The three tanker companies that are publicly traded in the United States all showed strong stock growth in the first half of this year, and analysts say the cease-fire is another positive sign for the industry.

Overseas Shipholding Group, traded on the New York Stock Exchange, ended 1987 at \$16.75 and closed Thursday at \$23.50, a jump of more than one-third so far this year. The rise in Gotsa Larsen's stock price has been even steeper: It closed Thursday at \$39.375 bid in over-the-counter trading, compared with \$21.50 on Dec. 31. And OMI Corp., also traded over the counter, closed at \$5.50 bid, up from \$3.25 at the end of last year.

Shipowners expect the demand for tankers to rise. After several dismal years, the rate of tanker scrapping is down, and several companies have new ships under construction.

The physical damage of the "tanker war" has been severe. Since April 1984, when it began, 250 seamen have died in 342 attacks, according to Intertanko, the International Association of Independent Tanker Owners, based in Oslo. Sixty-two vessels have been declared complete losses, with a volume totaling 10.9 million deadweight metric tons, by Intertanko's count.

But that is only part of the damage to the industry. The fall of the Shah of Iran set loose a chain of events that sharply lifted oil prices, which reduced the demand for oil while stimulating drilling all over the world.

THAT WAS BAD for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, which lost half its market share, but it was worse for tankers because the new drilling tended to be in places close to consumption, so total ton-miles declined. In addition, Iraq built pipelines through Turkey to the Mediterranean, cutting down the number of tankers needed to move oil to Europe.

Now the betting in many quarters is that oil prices will fall and shipping will grow. And if prices fall, the higher-cost producers around the world would cut back, and more of the supply would come from the Middle East. That would mean more long-haul shipping.

Philip L. Dodge at Nomura Securities says he sees indications that the Iraqis would return to shipping oil through the Shatt-al-Arab waterway, now clogged with war debris. A dispute about sovereignty over the waterway, formed by the union of the Tigris and Euphrates, was one of the causes of the war.

In addition, United States imports have nowhere to go but up," said Paul E. Ting, an analyst with Oppenheimer & Co. A combination, then, of Gulf peace and extra demand for imports by the United States would benefit companies with the very large ships that carry oil on longer routes, such as Overseas Shipholding, Gotsa Larsen and OMI Corp.

BP Plans Gold Unit Stake Sale

15% Block Is Put At \$270 Million

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — British Petroleum Co. said Thursday it would sell a 15 percent interest in its BP Gold Co. in a public stock offering that analysts valued at about \$270 million.

BP said it would sell up to 11.25 million shares, half of them in North America and half elsewhere.

BP Gold is a subsidiary of BP Minerals America, headquartered in Salt Lake City, Utah. On completion of the offering, BP Minerals America will hold about 85 percent of BP Gold's common stock.

BP Gold is to have an eight-member board of directors, five of whom will be affiliated with British Petroleum.

BP Gold will own the gold deposits of the Bingham Canyon mine in Utah, all of BP Minerals America's rights to gold exploration and development properties in Papua New Guinea and interests in three producing gold mines and three gold development projects in the United States.

Analysts said BP Gold's overall value would be about \$1.8 billion. The 15 percent of its stock to be sold to the public would therefore be worth about \$270 million.

The Bingham Canyon mine will continue to be operated by the copper division of BP Minerals America, which will provide mining and other services to BP Gold in respect to the gold deposits there.

The Utah mine was among the operations that Standard Oil Co. formerly known as Sohio, acquired when it bought Kennecott Corp. in 1981.

Last year, British Petroleum bought most of the 45 percent of Sohio it had not previously owned.

About 22 percent of BP is owned by Kuwait, although that nation's government has said it may sell some of the shares. The British government is reviewing the Kuwaiti stake.

British Petroleum's stock price was unchanged at 238.5 pence (\$4.01) in trading Thursday on the London Stock Exchange. (Reuters, UP1)

Pacific Dunlop Targets America
Australian Firm Looks Abroad for Further Growth

By Hugh D. Menzies
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Pacific Dunlop Ltd., an Australian conglomerate, is outgrowing its home market and is quietly invading the United States.

Eight years ago, the Melbourne-based company did almost no business in America. Today, after a spate of acquisitions, Pacific Dunlop's sales in the United States are running at more than \$1.1 billion annually, roughly 25 percent of the company's total. Pacific Dunlop brands found on U.S. shelves include Coward shoes, Champion batteries, Ansell medical gloves, Life-style condoms and Telectronics pacemakers.

So far, profits from U.S. sales are not outstanding, with the exception of those for the Ansell latex glove group, whose medical gloves and condoms are in demand as preventative against AIDS.

But that may change, as Pacific Dunlop continues to integrate its brands and sales networks.

In Australia, the company's growth has slowed. It commands a market share of at least 40 percent in most of its major businesses, including tires, other rubber products and clothing.

The share is huge by Australian standards. But Pacific Dunlop's penetration of the U.S. market is smaller, where sales revenue is equivalent to a mere 3 percent market share.

Aside from this potential for growth, there are other reasons for the company's move into America.

Faced with high Australian labor costs in the past, the company shifted production abroad for certain products, particularly footwear and latex goods.

The countries in which those goods are made — notably China — soon made it clear that they wanted larger export markets for the goods, which are made under exclusive contracts, than Australia offered.

Pacific Dunlop then turned to the United States, which has a similar culture to Australia and a huge, easily accessible market.

The push into the United States has been led by Philip Brass, the 40-year-old managing director. He assumed the job last

PACIFIC DUNLOP
 An annual report to shareholders, prepared according to the provisions of the Companies Act 1985, for the year ended 30 June 1988.
 All figures are in pounds sterling unless otherwise stated.
 Dividends are subject to the approval of the directors.
 Dividends are payable on 30 September 1988.

Revenue	1988	1987
Operating profit	11,417,000	11,107,000
Net income	7,017,000	5,432,000
Dividends	50,000	50,000
Reserves	11,417,000	11,107,000
Share price 30 June 1988	114.75	105.50
Share price 30 June 1987	105.50	95.00
Dividend yield	0.43%	0.47%
Dividend cover	14.4x	10.2x
Dividend growth	0%	0%
Share price to earnings ratio	16.2x	22.9x
Share price to book value ratio	1.25x	1.25x
Share price to cash flow ratio	1.1x	1.1x
Share price to sales ratio	1.1x	1.1x
Share price to assets ratio	1.1x	1.1x
Share price to book value ratio	1.25x	1.25x
Share price to cash flow ratio	1.1x	1.1x
Share price to sales ratio	1.1x	1.1x
Share price to assets ratio	1.1x	1.1x



Philip Brass

January after 20 years with the company.

Mr. Brass assumed the helm in an especially prosperous period. In the fiscal year ended June 30, Pacific Dunlop had record sales of about \$2.5 billion and generated estimated net profit of \$140 million, at current exchange rates.

Since 1980, the company has increased earnings per share an average of 13 percent annually, and it has increased net profits at a compound rate of more than 30 percent a year.

The results have impressed Australia's business community. In 1987, John Gough, the former chief executive of Pacific Dunlop, was named the Australian businessman of the year. He was credited with revamping the company, which was once considered too centralized and insular.

Mr. Brass faces the task of extending Mr. Gough's winning streak. Analysts who follow the Pacific Dunlop believe there is a good chance the new chief executive will succeed.

"Philip Brass is a talented executive who shares John Gough's management philosophy and is surrounded by a superb management team," said Bert Richards of First Boston-CSTB in New York.

"They don't do anything until they've got a good business plan in front of them," said John H. Silverman, who runs Ansell-Americas, a New Jersey-based company owned by Pacific Dunlop.

"When they do invest, they are

very patient," Mr. Silverman said, "but not at all laid-back."

The admired management style evolved along with Pacific Dunlop, which started as an Australian subsidiary of Britain's Dunlop Tire Co.

After gaining its independence, the company gradually diversified into other rubber products, including footwear, battery casings, cable coverings, rainwear, latex gloves and condoms. Then it moved into non-rubber products.

But by the mid-1970s, Pacific Dunlop found it had diversified too enthusiastically, and it was unable to integrate its various acquisitions.

To solve the problem, management divided the company into autonomous divisions and directed the various unit heads to push for leadership in their respective markets.

The results of decentralization were dramatic. Today, only 44 of the company's 27,000 employees work at corporate headquarters in Melbourne.

"Headquarters is the bank," said Howard McDonald, the ex-

Large Supplies Send Cocoa Cost To 12-Year Low

London — Cocoa prices, pressured by oversupply, plunged to their lowest levels in more than 12 years on the London futures market on Thursday.

Cocoa for March delivery was quoted as low as \$295 (\$1.337) per metric ton, the least for the so-called third delivery position since early 1976. It closed at \$301, down from \$323 on Wednesday.

Dealers said there were no factors that might support prices. "There seems to be no good news for cocoa, nothing to give this market a bounce," one said.

Commodity analysts recently predicted next season's supply of cocoa could exceed demand by a record 200,000 tons or more because of unrestrained output from traditional producers led by the Ivory Coast, and rising production from newer Asian sources such as Malaysia and Indonesia.

While consumption might rise in response to lower retail prices of chocolate and drinking cocoa, it would not be enough to make a significant dent in the surplus, the analysts said.

The Ivory Coast, the world's biggest producer, has protested against weak prices by limiting sales. This has boosted prices for short-term supplies of good-quality cocoa from all sources.

Denis Bra Konan, the country's agriculture minister, said Wednesday that the International Cocoa Agreement, which tries to regulate world supply and prices, is dying.

He was speaking at a meeting of the 12-member Cocoa Producers' Alliance before talks in London next week aimed at salvaging the agreement. The talks will try to resolve a fierce producer-consumer conflict over what price levels the pact should aim to defend.

This dispute has prevented the International Cocoa Organization, a group of producing and consuming nations, from taking additional measures to support prices since its buffer stock reached its maximum 250,000 tons in late February.

President Felix Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory Coast said earlier this week his country would not join any future pact unless the mar-

ket improved. The current pact expires at the end of September 1990.

The International Cocoa Organization has proposed scrapping fees paid by members to fund its buffer stock. The price-stabilizing buffer stock buys in times of surplus and sells during shortages.

The plan, to be discussed by organization members in London next week, would mean selling some of the existing buffer stock to finance the continued ownership of the rest. Commodity analysts said such a move could be the beginning of the end of the pact.

The organization's dilemma reflects a series of setbacks in the past decade for commodity accords that are designed to control prices through economic provisions such as export restrictions or stockpiling.

France Rejects Idea of Selling Noble Vineyard

PARIS — Agriculture Minister Henri Nallet said on Thursday that France would prevent the sale of the Burgundy vineyard Romanée-Conti, which produces one of the country's finest red wines, to a Japanese company.

But the owners of the property said they had never intended to sell the vineyard and reiterated that the proposed sale to the Japanese retail group Takashimaya was of a 33 percent stake in the wine's marketer, Leroy SA.

"I will stop the sale of Romanée-Conti to a Japanese company," Mr. Nallet said at a news conference, adding that he had asked Finance Minister Pierre Bérégovoy to intervene.

One of the co-owners of the vineyard, Aubert de Villaine, said: "It is out of the question for us to sell Romanée-Conti. We are fully aware that the estate is part of our country's national heritage."

Gulf States' Oil Output Is Said to Rise Sharply

MANAMA, Bahrain — Oil output by six Gulf states rose to a 12-month peak of 13.5 million barrels per day in August, exceeding their combined OPEC quotas by 3 million barrels per day, industry sources said Thursday.

They said the rise in production made nonsense of efforts by Subroto, the secretary-general of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, to persuade Iraq to accept the cartel's quota again.

"Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates pushed up exports in August," an oil industry analyst said. "But it is very early to say if all had acted together to force non-OPEC producers to cut output. They must have been watching each other and pumped more not to miss the bandwagon."

The Middle East Economic Survey said Monday that estimates of a 20 million barrel per day output for OPEC would not be too far off the mark. The OPEC output ceiling is 15.06 million barrels per day, but with Iraqi production is about 17.76 million.

Output by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Iran and Qatar rose by 1 million from July's 12.5 million barrels per day. Their combined quota is 10.495 million barrels per day.

The six Gulf states recorded an identical 13.5 million barrel daily output in August 1987, when fears of disruption to supplies due to the Iran-Iraq war pushed up demand.

But at that time oil prices on the spot market had risen.

Now, they are weak. The most widely traded North Sea grade of crude, Brent Blend, fell 25 cents a barrel in European spot trading Thursday to \$14.15, almost \$4 below OPEC's official price of \$18.

West Texas Intermediate, the U.S. benchmark grade, dropped 10 cents to \$15.20.

Subroto is trying to forge a deal between Iran and Iraq to bring the latter back into OPEC's quota system, preferably at Iran's level of 2.360 million barrels per day. That would mean Iraq would have to cut output by around 400,000 barrels per day.

Iraq refused to join OPEC's output pact two years ago after Iran blocked Iraq's request to raise its 1.54 million quota to Iraq's level.

Saudi Arabia's oil output in August was estimated by Gulf oil sources at around 4.9 million barrels per day, higher than July's 4.6 million and its OPEC quota of 4.343 million barrels.

Kuwait's oil output also rose sharply in August to around 1.6 million barrels per day from 1.2 million in July. Some estimates put Kuwaiti production even higher at 1.8 million barrels per day. Its OPEC quota is 996,000 barrels.

The United Arab Emirates, which rejected its quota of 948,000 barrels per day in June, produced 1.5 million barrels per day in August, after 1.4 million barrels in July, industry sources said.

Productivity of U.S. Labor Fell by 1.4% in 2d Quarter

WASHINGTON — The productivity of nonfarm labor in the United States dropped 1.4 percent in the second quarter, the largest decline since the third quarter of 1986, the Labor Department reported Thursday.

The revised figures for the second quarter show American workers produced 5.2 percent more goods and services in April through June than in the first three months of the year. But they worked 6.6 percent more hours to do so, the Bureau of Labor Statistics said.

The decrease was the largest since a 1.5 percent decline in the third quarter of 1986.

Using preliminary figures, the government last month had put the decline for the second quarter at 1.7 percent. The decline followed a revised 3.4 percent increase in productivity in the first quarter.

Analysts said the increase in hours and drop in productivity in

the second quarter reflected a hiring boom in which employers are competing for less-skilled workers because of low unemployment.

Hourly wages and benefits nominally rose at an annual rate of 4.2 percent in the second quarter. But after taking inflation into account, the buying power of each hour of work declined 0.6 percent.

The higher nominal wages and reduced productivity sent labor costs up at an annual rate of 5.7 percent, compared with a 0.1 percent increase in the first quarter, the Labor Department said.

Inflation also picked up smartly in the second quarter, as prices jumped 3.7 percent as measured by the bureau's price deflator, after a modest 0.6 percent increase in the first quarter, the bureau said.

Thursday's report comes on the heels of other reports last week, on consumer prices and gross national product, that show inflation creeping up. (UPI, AP)

Interest Rates

Currency Rates

Currency	Per \$	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100
Australian dollar	1.3125	1.3125	1.3125	1.3125	1.3125	1.3125	1.3125
British pound	1.6125	1.6125	1.6125	1.6125	1.6125	1.6125	1.6125
Canadian dollar	0.7125	0.7125	0.7125	0.7125	0.7125	0.7125	0.7125
Deutsche mark	1.6125	1.6125	1.6125	1.6125	1.6125	1.6125	1.6125
French franc	6.5625	6.5625	6.5625	6.5625	6.5625	6.5625	6.5625
Italian lira	1.9375	1.9375	1.9375	1.9375	1.9375	1.9375	1.9375
Japanese yen	151.25	151.25	151.25	151.25	151.25	151.25	151.25
Swiss franc	1.6125	1.6125	1.6125	1.6125	1.6125	1.6125	1.6125
West German mark	1.6125	1.6125	1.6125	1.6125	1.6125	1.6125	1.6125

Interest Rates

Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
1 month	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%
3 months	7.75%	7.75%	7.75%	7.75%	7.75%	7.75%	7.75%
6 months	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
9 months	8.25%	8.25%	8.25%	8.25%	8.25%	8.25%	8.25%
1 year	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%

Key Money Rates

Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
1 month	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%
3 months	7.75%	7.75%	7.75%	7.75%	7.75%	7.75%	7.75%
6 months	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
9 months	8.25%	8.25%	8.25%	8.25%	8.25%	8.25%	8.25%
1 year	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%

Asian Dollar Deposits

Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
1 month	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%
3 months	7.75%	7.75%	7.75%	7.75%	7.75%	7.75%	7.75%
6 months	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
9 months	8.25%	8.25%	8.25%	8.25%	8.25%	8.25%	8.25%
1 year	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%

U.S. Money Market Funds

Fund	Assets	Assets	Assets	Assets	Assets	Assets	Assets
1 month	1.25%	1.25%	1.25%	1.25%	1.25%	1.25%	1.25%
3 months	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%
6 months	1.75%	1.75%	1.75%	1.75%	1.75%	1.75%	1.75%
9 months	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%
1 year	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%

Gold

Price	Price	Price	Price	Price	Price	Price	Price
1 month	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00
3 months	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00
6 months	375.00	375.00	375.00	37			

Thursdays NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 50 High Low Open Close

(Continued)

Table of stock prices for various companies including IBM, AT&T, and others.

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 8

NEW LOWS 17

Table listing new high and low prices for various stocks.

U.S. Futures

Grains

Food

Metals

Livestock

Currency Options

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

London Metals

Dividends

Spot Commodities

DM Futures Options

French Growth Dropped to 0.6% In 2d Quarter

British Steel Selling Wheelset Unit to ABB

U.S. Treasuries

Gasoline

Gold

Oil

Wheat

Corn

Soybeans

Cocoa

Coffee

Orange Juice

Copper

Aluminum

Zinc

Nickel

Lead

Platinum

Palladium

Gold

Silver

Crude Oil

Heating Oil

Gasoline

Wheat

Corn

Soybeans

Cocoa

Coffee

Orange Juice

Copper

Aluminum

Zinc

Nickel

Lead

Building Outlays In U.S. Up in July

WASHINGTON — U.S. construction spending rose 1.2 percent in July as strength in government building projects and offices and apartments offset declines in single-family housing, factories and shopping centers, the Commerce Department said Thursday.

The July increase was the strongest since March, when construction shot up 2.8 percent.

The strength came in a 3.8 percent increase in government construction projects, which rose to an annual rate of \$81.2 billion and included a 12.8 percent jump in highway construction.

Construction of office buildings in July was up 9 percent to \$28.8 billion. Activity in that sector has risen or held steady in every month since February.

Factory construction, which had enjoyed strong gains in March, April and May as manufacturers increased capacity to meet a boom in export sales, fell 0.7 percent to an annual \$13.8 billion in July.

Residential construction overall was up 0.5 percent to an annual rate of \$188.3 billion in July, after three monthly declines.

Construction of single-family homes, which has been hurt by a steady rise in mortgage interest rates, fell 0.6 percent to an annual \$114.4 billion. Meanwhile, construction of multi-unit housing rose 1.9 percent to \$21.8 billion.

Construction of shopping centers and other commercial projects fell 0.7 percent to \$28.5 billion. Hotel and motel construction fell 9.7 percent to \$6.5 billion, reversing a 7.5 percent increase in June.

American Airlines Sues Over Bonus Plan Abuse

FORT WORTH, Texas — American Airlines has filed lawsuits in three cities against individuals and companies, charging that the airline's frequent flier program has been abused.

"The complaints allege that millions of dollars in revenue are being lost due to sale and barter of AAdvantage awards," said Lowell Duncan, vice president of corporate communications for American.

"We simply cannot tolerate this situation," he said, adding that other suits may be filed. "We have an obligation to our AAdvantage members who do abide by the rules and to our paying customers to put a stop to the practice."

The program's rules specify that customers earning free trips and benefits cannot sell their tickets to others. Members may give them to anyone they choose, but the airline has repeatedly reminded people that the awards can not be sold, purchased or bartered.

The suits were filed in Fort Worth against Texas Traveller, in Salt Lake City against Platinum World Travel and the Coupon Connection; and in New York against American Coupon Exchange. The companies do major business in buying awards from frequent fliers and selling them to others.

In all three suits, American has asked for an injunction to stop the defendants from purchasing, selling, bartering or brokering AAdvantage frequent flier bonus mileage.

American filed a similar suit Tuesday in Fort Worth against Texas Budget Flights and the travel agency's owners, Curtis R. Sweeten and Tonya K. Sweeten, the Fort Worth Star-Telegram reported.

Variety Discusses Offer for Fruehauf

TORONTO — Variety Corp., formerly Massey-Ferguson Ltd., has revealed that it is discussing a possible takeover of the Detroit-based Fruehauf Corp., and is particularly interested in Kelsey-Hayes Co., a subsidiary that makes auto parts.

Variety, which makes farm and industrial machinery, said that it was "engaged in preliminary discussions regarding the possible acquisition," and that it would keep Kelsey-Hayes and spin off Fruehauf's trailer business in the event of a takeover.

Fruehauf class B common stock was unchanged at \$5.00 a share in trading on the New York Stock Exchange Thursday following a gain of 50 cents after Variety's announcement on Wednesday. Fruehauf's class A preferred stock slipped 25 cents to \$13.625 a share Thursday after having gained \$1.125 on Wednesday.

Based on 11.962 million class B shares and 12.334 million class A shares, the market value of the company's stock is about \$228 million. It has more than \$700 million of debt.

Fruehauf recently announced that it was seeking buyers for the auto parts subsidiary.

Variety said no agreement in principle had been reached and "there was no certainty that any transaction would occur."

Variety's international interests include Massey-Ferguson farm machinery, MF Industrial machinery, Perkins Engines Group, Dayton hydraulic products, and Pacoma Corporation.

The holding company also acquired a heavy-duty truck parts operation earlier this year. Variety described the acquisition as the first step in developing a business supplying aftermarket parts for the automotive, farm machinery and industrial equipment industries. (UPI/Reuters)

French Growth Dropped to 0.6% In 2d Quarter

PARIS — France's economy grew by 0.6 percent in the second quarter of 1988, the National Statistics Institute reported Thursday.

That was slower than 1.2 percent in the first quarter of this year and 1 percent in the second quarter of last year.

The statistics institute, known as INSEE, said that French economic growth would reach 3 percent for all of 1988 if the economy retains its momentum.

Finance Minister Pierre Bérégovoy forecast earlier this week that French growth for the year would probably be above 3 percent, and he said it could reach 3.5 percent.

France recorded expansion in its gross domestic product of 2.2 percent in 1987.

The state institute said that although production of goods and services slowed in the second quarter, output remained at a high level.

INSEE said private consumption fell 0.1 percent from the first quarter of the year. Purchases of food and manufactured products, which make up more than half of household consumption, fell by 0.2 percent and 2 percent.

British Steel Selling Wheelset Unit to ABB

LONDON — Asa Brown Boveri, the Swedish-Swiss electrical engineering group, has agreed to buy British Wheelset Manufacturers, a subsidiary of British Steel Corp., the companies said Thursday.

No financial details of the transaction were given. The move is part of ABB's efforts to expand its British operations, particularly in the transportation area.

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U.S. Treasuries

Discount Yield

3-month bill 7.28 7.32 7.32 7.32

6-month bill 7.27 7.29 7.29 7.29

1-year bill 7.27 7.28 7.28 7.28

2-year bill 7.27 7.28 7.28 7.28

3-year bill 7.27 7.28 7.28 7.28

5-year bill 7.27 7.28 7.28 7.28

10-year bill 7.27 7.28 7.28 7.28

30-year bond 7.27 7.28 7.28 7.28

Source: U.S. Treasury Dept.

DM Futures Options

W. German Mark-125,000 marks, cents per mark

Strike Price Bid Ask

1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

A Split Fed Allows Tokyo Bank Deal

WASHINGTON — The Federal Reserve Board, with one strong dissenting vote, has approved Bank of Tokyo Ltd.'s \$750 million takeover of Union Bank of California.

are still far from being afforded the full opportunity to compete in Japan," she said in a statement.

proved an application from Bank of Seoul, the largest bank in South Korea, to form Seoul Bank of California in Los Angeles. Again, Mrs. Seger dissented.

Cadbury-Schweppes Profit Grew 28.5% in Half Year

LONDON — Cadbury-Schweppes PLC, the British candy and soft-drink group, reported Thursday that its pretax profit had risen 28.5 percent to £81.7 million (\$137.2 million) in the first six months of 1988.

Cadbury-Schweppes. Market analysts believe General Cinema is interested primarily in the British group's soft-drink business rather than its confectionery side.

GNP is an established trading firm with clearing status on the Chicago Board of Trade, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, the Chicago Board Options Exchange and the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

14 Oklahoma Thrifts Merged in Another Rescue Package

By Nathaniel C. Nash New York Times Service WASHINGTON — The Federal Home Loan Bank Board has announced yet another giant rescue package for ailing savings and loan associations in the Southwestern United States that eventually could cost the government almost \$2 billion.

The rescue is the fifth in two weeks for unhealthy savings institutions.

Mr. Wall conceded that one of the main reasons for the torrid pace of deal-making is that much of the assistance from the agency is in the form of promissory notes issued by the FSLIC, the agency that insures deposits at 3,000 savings institutions.

Amoco Completes Buyout of Dome, a Record in Canada

TORONTO — Amoco Corp. on Thursday completed a 5.5 billion Canadian dollar (\$4.4 billion) takeover of Dome Petroleum Ltd., the largest corporate takeover in Canadian history.

7.48 billion dollars, Amoco Canada said. Amoco, based in Chicago, will acquire the company through its Amoco Canada Petroleum Co. unit.

Dome owns gas properties in Western Canada and the Canadian Arctic valued at about 4.5 billion dollars as of the end of last year. The value of those properties and its oil and gas reserves diminished while the takeover battle wore on, but the merged company will quickly find new strength, Amoco said.

On Monday, Amoco cleared the last major obstacle to the Dome purchase. It reached an agreement to settle a 400 million dollar loan that Dome secured in 1981 from Japan's Arctic Petroleum Corp.

Bilzerian Chips Another Piece Off Singer for \$285 Million

NEW YORK — Singer Co. has agreed to sell its Kearfoot Guidance & Navigation Division to Astronavigation Corp. of America for \$285 million.

The price for Kearfoot, which is 86 percent of expected 1988 revenue and 8.9 times operating profits, is more modest than other asset sales recently announced by Singer.

Foreign acquirers often have an edge in bidding contests because the weak dollar increases their buying power and the accounting practices of their countries allow them to solve some problems that would deter U.S. bidders.

Goodman To Sell Its RHM Stake

LONDON — Goodman Fielder Watlie Ltd., the big Australian foods concern, said Thursday that it would sell its 29.99 percent stake in Ranks Hovis McDougall PLC after the referral last month of its bid for RHM to the British Monopolies Commission.

Foreign Drug Firms Find Prescription for Success in Japan

TOKYO — Foreign drug companies have found the prescription for success in Japan. Committed, research-oriented pharmaceutical companies from overseas are expected to increase sales and expand their market share, analysts say.

Foreign Drug Firms Find Prescription for Success in Japan

TOKYO — Foreign drug companies have found the prescription for success in Japan. Committed, research-oriented pharmaceutical companies from overseas are expected to increase sales and expand their market share, analysts say.

functions in Japan," said Reed Maurer of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association in Tokyo, a body that advises U.S. companies.

which divorced itself from a sales tie-up with Takeda and Fujisawa Pharmaceutical Co.

DUNLOP: Australian Conglomerate Seeks Growth Outside Home Market

(Continued from first finance page) cutive general manager of corporate affairs.

from its traditional origins in the rubber business, with the acquisition this year of the Australian-based Nucleus and its Teletronics unit.

prices. After road-testing the Pulsar battery in Australia, the company sought markets overseas.



NEW PARTNERS NEW CONTINGENCIES NEW PRODUCTS!

- CHEMICAL PRODUCTS Creogas - Liquefied argon, Cronaldehyde, Butyraldehyde, Ion-exchange membranes, Liquid chlorine, Low-viscosity polystyrene suspension, Formalin, Diethylamine, Sodium thiosulphate of pharmacopoeia quality, Sodium thiosulphate of photography quality, Sodium sulphate, Sodium thiosulphate, Barium carbonate, Barium carbonate of storage battery quality, Barium carbonate for battery coating service, Industrial detergents, Deicing chemicals, Corrosion inhibitors, Copper sulphate, Cryolite, Potassium triphosphate, Pyro potassium phosphate.

Table with columns for ESCORTS & GUIDES and INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED. Includes listings for LONDON, BELGRAVIA, CAPRICE-NYC, MAYFAIR CLUB, NIGHTINGALES, and LONDON LATIN AMERICAN.

THE USSR MINISTRY OF FERTILIZERS HAS SET UP A FOREIGN TRADE ASSOCIATION V/O SOJUZAGROCHIMEXPORT 32/34, Smolenskaya-Sennaya pl., 121200, Moscow, USSR. Telex: 411268 SPE SU. Tel.: 244-19-79; 244-47-68.

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Thursdays AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices on the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect intraday trades elsewhere.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Week High, Low, Close, Change. Lists various stocks like AMEX, AMER, AMERX, etc.

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ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) Sept. 1, 1988

Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, ticker, price, and other details. Includes sections for 'Other Funds' and 'Floating Rate Notes'.

(Continued on next page)

AMEX High-Lows

Table showing AMEX High-Lows for various stocks, including columns for stock name, high, low, and change.

Total's Unit in Kenya To Sell 3 Million Shares

NAIROBI — Total Oil Products (East Africa) Ltd., the Kenyan unit of Total Comptoir Francaise des Petroles, is offering three million new shares to Kenyan investors.

Floating Rate Notes

Table listing floating rate notes with columns for currency, rate, and other details.

CURRENCY MARKET

OTC

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Lower Before U.S. Employment Report

NEW YORK — The dollar finished lower in slow trading against most major currencies Thursday as the market awaited the release of U.S. employment figures.

The U.S. currency rose against the British pound but was weaker against other units, including the yen. Earlier in Tokyo, it had been strong against the Japanese currency as the Bank of Japan persisted in its refusal to raise the interest charges on loans to commercial banks.

But the Japanese central bank allowed short-term debt rates to rise, which helped the yen. The dollar ended at 136.325 yen in New York, down from 136.50 on Wednesday. It had closed at 136.70 in Tokyo, up almost 2 yen for the day.

The U.S. currency "didn't follow

London Dollar Rates

Table with 2 columns: Currency, Rate. Includes Deutsche mark, Pound sterling, Japanese yen, Swiss franc, French franc.

through" in the United States, said Kathy Jones, an analyst with Prudential-Bache Securities Inc. in Chicago.

The dollar fell to 1.8730 Deutsche marks from 1.8775 on Wednesday. It also dropped to 1.5790 Swiss francs from 1.5850 and to 6.3670 French francs from 6.3740.

The pound, however, fell to \$1.6690 from \$1.6845.

Traders attributed the slight weakening of the dollar in New

York to reports that the Bank of Japan does not view its recent strength as "disruptive."

Dealers in Tokyo attributed the dollar's rise there in part to remarks by Japan's Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa that Japan would not intervene to stop the current rise of the dollar.

The wide gap between U.S. and Japanese interest rates also was cited as a factor. Japan is the only major nation not to have raised interest rates recently, and the 2.5 percent discount rate charged by the Bank of Japan on loans to commercial banks is the lowest such rate among the industrial democracies.

Market participants said the U.S. employment report on Friday could give an indication of the dollar's short-term direction. Strong U.S. July employment figures were

followed by a rise in the U.S. discount rate.

Analysts said they expected the data to show continued strong economic growth, but not as strong as in July.

They said the unemployment rate is expected to remain stable at 5.4 percent, and they predicted a rise in nonfarm employment of 225,000, smaller than the 283,000 in July.

Earlier in Europe, the dollar ended mixed, falling back from midday gains in mostly directionless trading before the U.S. employment report.

Dollar selling began after the New York market opened, probably reflecting sharp falls in Wall Street stock prices, dealers said. In London, the dollar fell to 136.52 yen from 136.55 on Wednesday.

It edged up, however, to 1.8750 DM from 1.8749 on Wednesday. The dollar also rose to 6.3725 French francs from 6.3615, but it weakened against the Swiss franc, falling to 1.5797 from 1.5825.

The British pound fell to \$1.6740 from \$1.6815.

The market had been subdued before a sudden drop of the pound toward the close in London, dealers said. Many dealers were puzzled by the pound's fall, but some said it was a result of a large commercial sell order for sterling against the mark in New York. The thin nature of the market may have accentuated the drop, they said.

The pound fell to 3.1375 DM from 3.1610 on Wednesday. The British unit's trade-weighted index fell to 75.5.

The Bank of England was reported to have bought pounds at \$1.6690 and \$1.6680 to stem the currency's fall.

MARKETS: Europe and U.S. Follow Tokyo Down

(Continued from Page 1) which the central bank hopes to avoid.

European central banks followed the Fed on Aug. 25 by raising rates. The move was led by the West German Bundesbank, which increased its rate a half point to 3.50 percent. The Europeans were also seeking to counter inflation and to support their currencies against the dollar.

At the time, the Japanese Finance Ministry said there was no need for a change in the country's monetary policy. That position was affirmed by Bank of Japan officials on Wednesday, when they said the central bank did not plan to change its discount rate.

In the past two days, however, the Bank of Japan has allowed

rates on short-term commercial bills to rise by one-eighth of a point. The rate on one-month bills now stands at 4.25 percent, a level last seen when the discount rate stood at 3 percent, half a point higher than the current 2.5 percent rate.

The action helped to ease some selling pressure on the yen in early trading, said Tomohige Kakita of Mitsui Bank. But it was more than offset by midmorning remarks by Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa that provided some investment trusts to step up dollar purchases, he added.

"Ups and downs are what the exchange market is all about, and there is nothing to worry about," Mr. Miyazawa told reporters. "Stocks rise and drop. There is

nothing that I can comment about that."

Financial market participants are now closely following the yen. Despite the official stance of Japanese monetary authorities that there will be no change to policy, speculation was mounting among bankers Thursday that the central bank would be forced to raise its discount rate.

"We will wait and see how the dollar moves overseas overnight," said a dealer at W.I. Carr (Overseas) Ltd. "If it is pushed up to the neighborhood of 140 yen, the Bank of Japan would have no choice but to raise the discount rate."

An official of the central bank said it would deal with currency rates if the yen continued to fall.

(AFP, Reuters, AP)

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Thursday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume.

Table with 12 columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, % Chg. Includes sections A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

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BOOK BRIEFS

BREAKING THE BANK: The Decline of BankAmerica. By Gary Hector. Little, Brown, 34 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. 02108.

With a bank of savings and loan failing every other day and many more in trouble, one might wonder whether the qualifications of many of the leading U.S. bankers are more than skin deep.

Nowhere is that more evident than at BankAmerica, once the largest, most innovative commercial bank in the nation but now struggling to clean up a stack of bad loans that has pushed the institution to a distant third place.

In "Breaking the Bank," Gary Hector, a writer for Fortune magazine, tells the story of BankAmerica's rise and fall in the way it does so.

BankAmerica's history is only partially told through the institution's nearly uninterrupted stream of losses in recent years—losses that give it the onerous distinction of having lost more money than any other bank ever.

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through the human beings who took the company into disarray. (Kathleen Day, WP)

WRITERS AT WORK: The Paris Review Interviews. Eighth Series. Edited by George Plimpton. Introduction by Joyce Carol Oates. Penguin Inc., 40 West 23d Street, New York, N.Y. 10010.

A staple of current journalism, interviews with authors date back at least to the Age of Johnson and Boswell, when they served not only as a form of biography, but also as a compendium of wise and memorable sayings.

But back when the Paris Review was founded in 1953, that literary publication developed a new kind of extended and articulate interview that combined the Boswellian aim with an exploration of the ideas of major contemporary writers on the art of fiction and poetry.

The result: A heightened awareness of a writer's overall purpose and meaning. Formal in structure, the typed Paris Review interviews have produced a certain spontaneity; but they have also guarded against a slip of the tongue or a moment's whim.

In this eighth, provocative selection, the ever versatile editor of Paris Review, George Plimpton, expands the domain of the creative imagination to include the writings of an essayist (Edel), an editor and publisher (James Laughlin) and a translator from the Classics (the late Robert Fitzgerald).

With seven wide-ranging novelists and two poet-essayists rounding out the volume, the talk — not surprisingly — is quite heavy. (Nona Balkester, NYT)

MAMAW: A Novel of an Outlaw Mother. By Susan Dodd. Viking Inc., 40 West 23d Street, New York, N.Y. 10010.

The tale of Frank and Jesse James has been dime-novelled, filmed, repeatedly lied about by back-porch historians and enlarged in song by Nashville. A fresh approach is needed when tackling such well-known subject matter, and in "Mamaw," Susan Dodd has found one.

Though not much attention has been paid to the mother of these outlaws, Dodd has corrected the oversight by focusing on Mrs. Robert James, nee Zerelda Cole, known as Mamaw, in a bold attempt to bring a maternal icon into the legend. (David Woodell, WP)

Solution to Previous Puzzle

SCAD ADIM TRAP
CEASE BILE HOBO
ALLIN EVES EBON
BLINDFAITH MOSES
RAMS EMOTES
EDITOR OLDFEN
DISH CARE AKIM
DELETED SENEGAL
SERIE EDEN ERY
ALENE TASTES
LESSON NORM
ERIC MOODYBLUES
ANGA ETTIE LORNA
STILL STEET ERGOT
TEES HODS REIL

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Few octogenarians win bridge titles, but one of them did at the American Contract Bridge League's Summer Nationals, which ended August 7 in Salt Lake City, Utah.

On the diagramed deal, Hirsch and his partner, sitting East-West, played quietly in three diamonds and failed by a trick. He expected a small profit but emerged with a big one: His teammates, paradoxically, were helped by a bad break.

South hesitated on whether to bid four hearts or two in response to his partner's takeout double and chose the cautious course. But he backed into the game when West's jump to four diamonds gave him a second chance.

West led the diamond ace and continued the suit. South threw a club and cashed two trump winners. He led the spade king, and West took the ace and returned the suit.

The bad club split was a blessing for his declarer. If West had held one or two clubs, he could have led the suit early to set up the king and defeat the game.

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding: South 1♠, North 2♦, South 3♦, North 4♦, South 4♦, North 4♦.

West led the diamond ace and continued the suit. South threw a club and cashed two trump winners. He led the spade king, and West took the ace and returned the suit.

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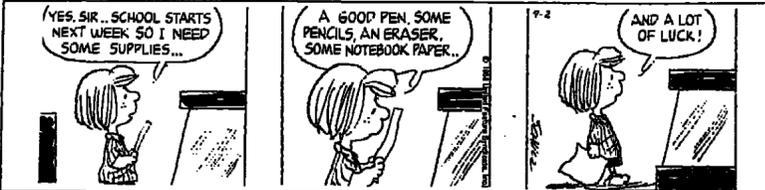
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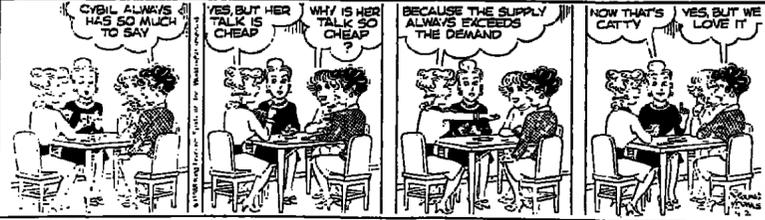
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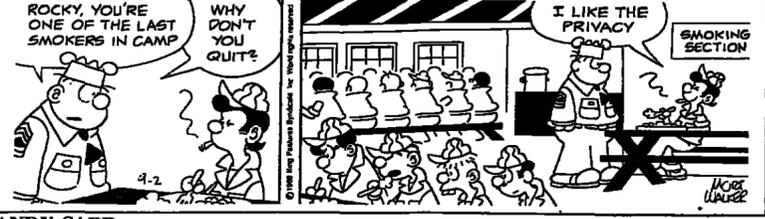
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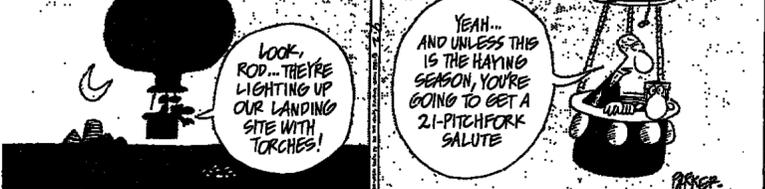
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



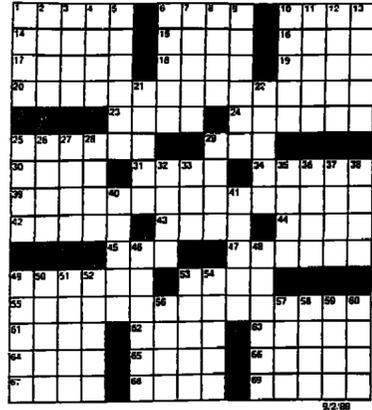
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REX MORGAN



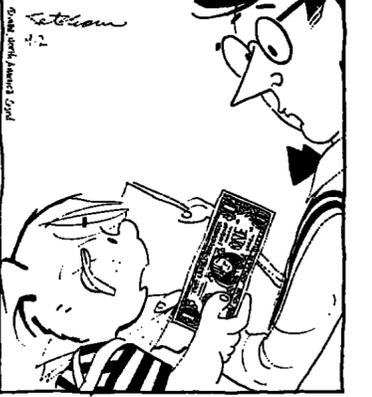
GARFIELD



- ACROSS: 1 Alaska, 6 Freeway, 10 Golf, 14 Bessel, 15 Pseudonym, 16 Yacht, 17 Flapjack, 18 Gull, 19 Cite, 20 Punt, 21 Pommel, 22 Sump, 23 Tugboat, 24 Belong, 25 Take, 26 Danish, 27 Puff, 28 Milder, 29 Monstrous, 30 Jazzman, 31 Unaccompanied, 32 In Silver, 33 Injured, 34 Euphoric, 35 Cliv, 36 Artisan, 37 Bride, 38 Difficult, 39 Winfield, 40 Bruise, 41 Further.

New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words. HINEW, PHLYS, SLYJUT, RARQUY.

WEATHER

Table with columns for Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America, North America, Middle East, and Oceania, listing high and low temperatures for various cities.

World Stock Markets

Table showing closing prices in local currencies for various stock markets including Amsterdam, Johannesburg, London, Madrid, Milan, Moscow, New York, Paris, and Tokyo.

SATIRE IN WORDS AND PICTURES DOONESBURY DAILY IN THE IHT

Table of stock market data for various international markets including Sydney, Zurich, Toronto, Tokyo, Sao Paulo, Singapore, Stockholm, and Paris.

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OBSERVER

The Late, Late Show

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — Every time I mention Admiral Arleigh A. Burke in this column, I get two or three things terribly wrong.
For this reason I have been hesitant to report that Admiral Burke, a hero of World War II, is alive.
I do so now only on the testimony of several reliable witnesses, including L. Edgar Prina, a veteran newspaperman whose trustworthiness I have respected for 30 years. "Very much alive," Prina says of Admiral Burke, whom I had called "the late" Admiral Burke.
Having recently seen "The Manchurian Candidate," I am still uneasy. The pathetic victim in that movie has only to open a deck of cards and see the Queen of Diamonds to fall completely under the evil power of perverted Chinese Communist brain control and start killing people he would normally be content to dismiss with a sneer.
Of course, the poor devil has been kidnapped during the Korean War, hauled off to Manchuria and brainwashed by experts to go off the scope every time he sees the Queen of Diamonds.
The parallel between his predicament and mine was troubling. Every time I wrote the words "Admiral Burke," I lost control of my own mind and started committing errors galore.
I have never been in Korea, but in 1961 I did spend several weeks at a diplomatic conference in Geneva attended by the Chinese Communists.
I remember attending their news briefings. The Chinese smoked cigarettes incessantly. In rooms smokier than an old Bette Davis movie, I nodded.
At least I thought it was only a nod. But who knows? There has to be some explanation for this Admiral Burke business.
Calling him "the late" was the worst error of all, for I took an oath 20 years ago never to call anyone "the late" and believe I kept it inviolate until the words "Admiral Burke" leaped off my keyboard.
The vow was occasioned by an article in which I referred to the creator of Dick Tracy as "the late Chester Gould."
Gould, of course, was not a bit "late."
I was properly castigated as a

Sayles Takes On Big League Greed

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Trumpets and banjos playing Driedland, athletes in baggy flannel uniforms, fleecy clouds and bright sunshine, and cigar smoke and grass and dirt so real you can smell them.
Play ball! John Sayles, who has respectfully looked at hard-working people in Harlem and Appalachia in films like "The Brother From Another Planet" and "Matewan," has lovingly turned his attention to underpaid workers in another corner of the United States — baseball.
In "Eight Men Out," which opens in New York Friday, Sayles, 37, has dramatized Eliot Ainslie's book about eight members of the Chicago "Black Sox" who conspired to lose the 1919 World Series.
Since writing the script 11 years ago, Sayles grappled with the common wisdom that baseball movies are hard to get right, that not enough moviegoers are caught up in the daily melodrama of box scores and broadcasts and going out to the ball park.
"However, the production of 'The Natural' a few years back and this summer's success of 'Bull Durham' may indicate that baseball is an excellent vehicle for telling American stories. It's like a western," Sayles said recently. "Even though there haven't been as many baseball movies, baseball is familiar to people."
Watching "Eight Men Out," even a moviegoer who doesn't know a double play from a doubleheader will feel the bond between the native Buck Weaver (John Cusack) and his wife (Barbara Garrick) as he tells her the Series is fixed, or the tenderness between him and Ed Cicotte (David Strathairn) and his unsuspecting wife (Maggie Renzi) as she rubs his weary arm before a game he must lose.
"Baseball is still kind of the game of your youth," said Sayles, who appears in "Eight Men Out" as the sports writer Ring Lardner. "Basketball has made some inroads, and football, your body really just gets big enough when you're in junior high school. The competitiveness of pro football, the hype, has started to get on people's nerves. They got glued with football."



Sayles (left, as Ring Lardner), Studs Terkel, John Mahoney in scene from "Eight Men Out."

"But little kids play baseball first. You can imagine you're doing it like a big-leaguer. It's fun. I think little kids like rules, like rituals. The endless arguments. Dramatically, there are pauses. The pitcher's got to pitch it, the batter's got to bat it, hundreds of times a game."
Sayles is hoping that non-fans in North America and Europe will follow this classic story of temptation and corruption. All eight of the "Black Sox" players were banned from the game after 1920, while the owners prospered and the gamblers like Arnold Rothstein went their separate ways. Many details were uncovered by Ainslie, a novelist and former minor-league player, in his 1963 book. (Ainslie plays a bit role in the film, appearing as John Heydler, president of the National League. The writer Studs Terkel also makes a cameo appearance.)
"Eight said that, when he first started researching it, as far as he was concerned, these guys were bums; they said out," Sayles said. "But as Eliot started to learn more, he couldn't keep this simplistic view any more. He felt things were more understandable; some of them were bums, some of them were not. This was a complicated world. Other people were guilty and implicated. He began to understand how one could do it, knowing where the guys came from."
A rugged athlete from Schenectady, New York, Sayles worked in factories and hospitals to put himself through Williams College and to support his early career as a novelist and director-screenwriter.
While other film people may have a tropism for the Hollywood hills and the nearest hot tub, Sayles still lives in Hoboken, New Jersey, and watches movies at the Secaucus mall.
From his modest office in Manhattan's garment district, he sees black and Hispanic and Oriental workers at sewing machines, and he gives a learned, passionate narrative of how the gambler Rothstein helped gangsters infiltrate the unions. ("Rothstein was a genuine. He should have gotten the MacArthur grant if he had it kept," mused Sayles, who received the five-year, \$170,000 fellowship for "outstandingly talented and promising individuals" in 1983.)
From Sayles's window, during a recent interview, the Black Sox have much in common with the seamstresses across the narrow street. "These guys were making more money from off-season jobs than they were playing for Charles Comiskey," he said, referring to the penniless White Sox owner. "It wasn't like most of them were coming from a college background. They were neighborhood guys who had been playing in industrial leagues against barnstorming teams. You made a couple of bucks, a keg of beer, and if you signed for the minors, they made good money off you. Yeah, you made more money in the majors, but it wasn't that much bigger."
"They were coming from the real world and they were rough guys. When I started reading history books for my screenplay, I realized that Ring Lardner and Damon Runyon were not exaggerating. These guys were Looke the Lug. They were considered trash, and most hotels wouldn't take them. Eliot's book did a good job of

putting it in context. Big things were happening in the country. Socially and morally, it was a lot like 1968. Automobiles were like dens of sin. Kids could go out and do things they couldn't do in the parlor.
"There was pressure to modernize, go crazy, go wild. Then you had the backlash. Prohibition. The Palmer raids. The whole idea of coming back from war. How ya gonna keep 'em down on the farm after they've seen Paris? All those kinds of things. I see it as a period of America going from its childhood to its adolescence.
"Adolescence can be an exciting time but it can also be a cynical time. I felt like the Black Sox scandal was one of the last nails in the coffin that put American in the cynicism of the jazz age. 'Hey, everything is fixed. Why should I obey the law? Let's get to a speakeasy. Everybody's corrupt.' Here's a story about a team, a group of guys. This is a turning point in their lives and also in the young kids who want to see them as heroes."
Adhering to the facts of Ainslie's book, Sayles shows John Cusack as Buck Weaver, the third baseman with a love affair with his sport, refusing to participate in the fix after sitting in on one plotting session. The screenwriter and athlete said he wish he could have written a speech for Weaver saying, "Guys, I'm not in." Or Sayles would have had Weaver going to the suspicious manager, Kid Gleason — "Not to rat on the guys, just to say, 'Stop it.'"
It didn't happen that way. Weaver played his heart out in the World Series loss to Cincinnati and kept his mouth shut and suffered the rest of his life for it. Sayles believes he should have been reinstated after one year.
"Corruption and cynicism is not a black-and-white thing," Sayles said. "It's like 'Prince of the City' or 'Serpico.' A kid who is a rookie doesn't say, 'Oh, I want to make the major leagues because in four years I can play in a World Series and sell out. A cop doesn't go to the police academy so he can arrest drug dealers and sell the drugs. A guy isn't just a bum. But he walks into a much bigger world, a bigger system, and you ask yourself, 'Why did he do it?'"

PEOPLE

Vartan Gregorian to Be Brown University Chief

Vartan Gregorian, the exuberant Armenian immigrant who restored the New York Public Library to its place at the heart of American intellectual life, has been chosen as the 16th president of Brown University, the United States' seventh oldest college located in Providence, Rhode Island. The appointment returns Gregorian, 54, to the academic world he left seven years ago when he was passed over for the University of Pennsylvania presidency. In a letter to Andrew Haskell, chairman of the library's board, and Brown's president, the library's chief executive, Gregorian said he longed to return to the career that he had pursued for 22 years before joining the library. "I have not had the opportunity to pursue these interests during the past eight years and felt a pull to return to a calling when I know I still have much unfinished business," he said. Gregorian was born to middle-class Armenian parents in Yerbiz, in northern Iran. He went to the United States to study history at Stanford University in California. From 1962-68 he taught history at San Francisco State College then moved to the University of Texas. He spent most of the 1970s at the University of Pennsylvania as a professor and administrator, serving first as dean of the faculty and then as provost. He was regarded as a front-running candidate for the presidency in 1980, but Sheldon Hackney was chosen.
A federal appeals court has ruled that the Boston Symphony Orchestra is not liable under a state civil rights law for canceling a 1982 performance by Vartan Gregorian. The BSO said it canceled the shows because of threatened discrimination by groups opposed to Redegray's support for the Palestine Liberation Organization.
Changes at the opera. Sir John Tooley, general director for the last 18 years at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, has resigned. Tooley, 64, said: "I've had the best job in the world." Pierre Bergé, chief executive officer of Yves Saint Laurent, has been named to head the Paris Opera. He will manage the new Opera-Bastille, now under construction, the current Opera, which is to be devoted to dance, and the Opera Comique, whose future is uncertain.

TODAY'S INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE
Appears on page 6

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Various small advertisements and notices on the far right edge of the page.